The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Gen. Pope's Report of the Battle of Cedar Mountain.

A Clear and Comprehensive Document.

DESPERATE CHARACTER OF THE BATTLE.

The Conspicuous Gallantry of General Banks.

Retreat of the Rebel Forces to Gordonsville.

Jackson's Army Swelled to Seventy Thousand Men.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS OF VIRGINIA, CEDAR MOUNTAIN, Aug. 13, 1862—5 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

On Thursday morning the enemy crossed the Rapidan at Barnett's Ford, in heavy force, and advanced strong on the road to Culpepper and Madison Court-house. I had established my whole force on the turnpike between Culpepper and Sperryville, ready to concentrate at either place, as soon as the enemy's plans were developed.

Early on Friday it became apparent that the move on Madison Court-house was merely a feint to detain the army corps of Gen. SIGEL at Sperryville, and that the main attack of the enemy would be at Culpepper, to which place I had thrown forward part of BANKS' and MCDOWELL'S corps. Brig.-Gen. BAYARD, with part of the rear of MCDOWELL'S corps, who was in the advance, near the Rapidan, fell slowly back, delaying and embarrassing the enemy's advance as far as possible, and capturing some of his men.

The forces of BANKS and SIGEL and one of the Divisions of MCDOWELL'S Corps were rapidly concentrated at Culpepper during Friday and Friday night, BANKS' Corps being pushed forward five miles south of Culpepper, with RICKETT'S Division of MCDOWELL'S Corps, three miles in his rear.

The Corps of Gen. SIGEL, which had marched all night, was halted in Culpepper to rest for a few hours.

On Saturday the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force.

Gen. BANKS was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by CRAWFORD'S Brigade, of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to watch the enemy's movements. He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and, if attacked by the enemy, to defend his position, and send back timely notice.

It was my desire to have time to give the corps of Gen. SIGEL all the rest possible after their forced march, and to bring forward all the forces at my disposal.

The artillery of the enemy was opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly 5 o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side, under cover of the heavy wood in which his force was concealed.

The enemy pushed forward a strong force in the rear of his skirmishers, and Gen. BANKS advanced to the attack.

The engagement did not fairly open until after 6 o'clock, but for an hour and a half was furious and unceasing.

Throughout the cannonading, which at first was desultory and directed mainly against the cavalry, I had continued to receive reports from Gen. BANKS that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward.

Yet towards evening the increase in the artillery firing having satisfied me an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, I ordered Gen. MCDOWELL to advance RICKETT'S Division to support Gen. BANKS, and directed Gen. SIGEL to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible.

I arrived personally on the field at 7 P. M., and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe.

I found Gen. BANKS holding the position he took up early in the morning. His losses were heavy.

RICKETT'S Division was immediately pushed forward, and occupied the right of Gen. BANKS, the brigades of CRAWFORD and GORDON being directed to change their position from the right and mass themselves in the centre.

Before this change could be effected it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission.

The artillery fire at night by the Second and Fifth Maine Batteries, in RICKETT'S Division, of Gen. MCDOWELL'S corps, was most destructive, as was readily observable the next morning in the dead men and horses, and broken gun-carriages of the enemy's batteries which had been advanced against it.

Our troops rested on their arms during the night in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight.

At daylight the next morning, the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain.

Our pickets at once advanced and occupied the ground.

The fatigue of the troops from long marches and excessive heat, made it impossible for either side to resume the action on Sunday. The men were, therefore, allowed to rest and recruit the whole day, our only active operation being of cavalry on the enemy's flank and rear.

Monday was spent in burying the dead and in getting off the wounded.

The slaughter was severe on both sides, most of the fighting being hand to hand.

The dead bodies of both armies were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict.

The burying of the dead was not completed until dark on Monday, the heat being so terrible that severe work was not possible.

On Monday night the enemy fled from the field, leaving many of his dead unburied and his wounded on the ground and along the road to Orange Court-House, as will be seen from Gen. BUFORD'S dispatch.

A cavalry and artillery force, under Gen. BUFORD, was immediately thrown forward in pursuit, and followed the enemy to the Rapidan, over which he passed with his rear guard by 10 o'clock in the morning.

The behavior of Gen. BANKS' corps during the action was very fine. No greater gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops.

I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and intrepidity of Gen. BANKS himself during the whole of the engagement. He was in the front and exposed as much as any man in his command. His example was of the greatest benefit to his troops, and he merits and should receive the commendation of his Government.

Gens. Williams, Augur, Gordon, Crawford, Prince, Green and Geary behaved with conspicuous gallantry.

AUGUR and GEARY were severely wounded, and PRINCE, by losing his way in the dark, while passing from one flank to another, fell into the hands of the enemy.

I desire publicly to express my appreciation of the prompt and skillful manner in which Gens. MCDOWELL and SIGEL brought forward their respective commands and established them on the field, and of their cheerful and hearty coöperation with me, from beginning to end.

Brig.-Gen. ROBERTS, Chief of Cavalry of this army, was with the advance of our forces on Friday and Saturday, and was conspicuous for his gallantry, and for the valuable aid he rendered to Gens. BANKS and CRAWFORD.

Our loss was about 1,500 killed, wounded and missing, of whom 290 were taken prisoners. As might be expected, from the character of the engagement, a very large proportion of these were killed.

The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, we are now satisfied is much in excess of our own.

A full list of casualties will be transmitted as soon as possible, together with a detailed report, in which I shall endeavor to do justice to all.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

REPORTS FROM CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14:

The following dispatches have just been received from Culpepper Court-house, dated Aug. 13:

The rebels have fallen back to Gordonsville, where it is supposed they will make a stand. Our cavalry to-day entered Orange Court-house. A number of rebel prisoners, stragglers, were captured by them.

A man named MATHEW PEASE, who was identified by some of our men as a bushwhacker, was arrested as a spy while prowling about our camps. He was sent to Gen. SIGEL'S headquarters, in company with other prisoners. The prisoners captured state that JACKSON'S force is 70,000 men. He was heavily reinforced from Richmond the day following the battle. They represent great dissatisfaction as existing among JACKSON'S army, owing to the scarcity of food and raiment. Eleven dead rebels were found in the woods. They were buried by our troops.

Gen. PRINCE, though a prisoner, was not wounded in the late battle. He was taken prisoner while leading a charge with his brigade. The rebel Gen. WINDER was killed by a shell fired from Capt. MCGILVERY'S Sixth Maine Battery. He was partaking of lunch at the time, in a house occupied by the enemy as a signaling post. The shell killed several other officers who were sitting near him. The rebels were commanded by Gens. Jackson, Hill, Stuart and Ewell.

I have sent a list of 300 killed and wounded by mail.

Gen. POPE threatens to make quick work with correspondents, if they do not stop scribbling nonsense. He told me to warn them of that fact.

The rebels are to concentrate at Gordonsville.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

Letters from Culpepper contain no news of interest. On Saturday night, after the action, Dr. STEELE, of the Twenty-sixth New-York, while endeavoring to find his way to his regiment, encountered two rebel soldiers, fully armed. He sternly demanded a surrender, and they were so alarmed, apprehensive of their proximity to our forces, that they surrendered, and the doctor marched them into camp as prisoners.

ADDITIONAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

The following has been received here from Cedar Mountain, 6 P. M., 13th:

Gen. MILROY and Gen. BUFORD, with their brigades of infantry and cavalry, followed the enemy beyond the Rapidan. Gen. JACKSON'S baggage trains are seen in the distance, and it is said JACKSON will not make a stand this side of Orange Court-house.

Thirty deserters came within our lines this morning. Nearly all of them are from Louisiana and South Carolina regiments. They tell a very pitiful tale of cruelty, starvation, and distress, and say it will be impossible to hold the Southern army together three months longer. They confirm the reports of the prisoners taken in the late battle about the number of the killed and wounded, and say our artillery fire at night was terribly destructive.

Rev. K. P. SLAUGHTER, of Cedar Mountain, on the side at the foot of which the battle was fought, is a strong Union man, and an ardent advocate of the cause of colonization, His library was destroyed by the Rebel soldiers upon discovering among his papers letters favoring the abolition of Slavery.

Scouting parties from Gen. MILROY'S Brigade passed the Rapidan yesterday, and nearly reached Orange Court-house, where a large body of rebels remained. The bodies of rebels are constantly found in the woods and corn-fields around the battle-ground. Some of our shells nearly reached the summit of Cedar Mountain, near which the battle was fought, and from which it takes its name.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Monday, Aug. 11—Midnight.

In an interview with some of our prisoners today they stated that the enemy had treated them with kindness; but one instance of gross outrage came under your correspondent's notice. It was that of Capt. O'BRIEN, of the Third Wisconsin Regiment, who was mortally wounded. The rebel Surgeon told him that he had no chance of living, gave him some water to drink, and left him on the field. Some rebel soldiers subsequently came up, took his watch, and cut his pocket out, containing $260, leaving him to die there. He was brought off the field under the flag of truce, but cannot survive the night. I had the statement from the dying man's lips.

The view of the battle-field was a sight never to be forgotten. It was full of horror. For nearly a mile the dead lay scattered or in heaps, many disemboweled, decapitated and mangled by shells. At the point where CRAWFORD'S Brigade twice dashed on the enemy the sight was fearful.

The rebel General, CHARLES WINDER, was killed, and Major SNOWDEN ANDREWS, of Baltimore, of Gen. EWELL'S Staff, mortally wounded.

The advance lines of the enemy extended nearly up to the line of our batteries on the day of the battle.

A reporter of the *Press*, by missing his way, got further to the rear than laid down by the flag of truce, and was thus enabled to view the location of the enemy's forces. Their batteries, seven in number, occupy nearly the same positions as when they opened on us on Saturday. He learned that the rebel infantry were to the right of their batteries, and that a large rebel reserve was behind the mountain.

One of the rebel Generals told a Union officer he would be in Culpepper to-night, but up to the small hours of the morning he has not attempted to perform his promise.

It is now estimated that our wounded will reach twelve hundred men. Many amputations have been performed, and many have died from their wounds.

The atmosphere in the town is fetid with fever and perspiration.

Most of the wounded are comfortable: Every Surgeon with his assistants, are at their posts, and admirably have they performed their arduous duties. The Division of Medical Directors have managed the whole arrangements in such a manner that it is believed not a single wounded soldier has been unattended to, or left to suffer a moment longer than absolute necessity required.

The following statistics of Gen. WILLIAMS' command on the day of the battle are the only returns obtainable to-day:

GEN. CRAWFORD'S BRIGADE.

Tenth Maine Regiment—Went into the action with two field, twenty-one line officers and two acting Lieutenants. Present to-day: Two field and twelve line officers and 224 men. Capt. Cloudman and Lieut. Folsom are known to be killed. Capt. Adams, Capt. Nye, Lieut. Rankin and Lieut. Freman are wounded. Fifteen men are known to be killed and 140 wounded.

Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment—Col. Knipe, Maj. Mathews, Capts. Euseblus, Luckenback and Brooks, Lieuts. Selheimer, Craig and Scott, wounded; Capts. Foulks and Griffiths, Lieuts. Greatrake, Wilson, Gorman, Selfridge and A. Caldwell, missing. The total in killed, wounded and missing reaches 246. Every company in this regiment suffered in nearly equal proportion.

Fifth Connecticut Regiment—Wounded and probably prisoners: Col. Chapman, Lieut.-Col. Stone and Major Blake. Missing: Capt. Corliss, Lieut. Chaney and Lieut. Doyle. Wounded: Capt. Packer, Capt. Lane, Lieut. Daniels, Lieut. Dutton, Lieut. Whitney, and Adjutant Smith.

Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment—There is no report of this regiment. It is completely broken up and has been removed from the field. The brave and noble Col. DONNELLY is now breathing his last. Lieut.-Col. BROWN suffered the amputation of his arm to-day.

GEN. GORDON'S BRIGADE.

Second Massachusetts Regiment—Went into action with 22 officers and 474 men. Capt. Abbot, Capt. Cary, Capt. Williams, Capt. Goodwin and Lieut. Perkins are known to be dead. One hundred and ten men are known to have been killed and wounded. Eighty are missing. Among the wounded are Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. Grafton, Lieut. Brownin and Lieut. Okey—all of whom are doing well.

Twenty-seventh Indiana Regiment—Went into action with 511 men and 15 officers. One officer was killed, 2 wounded and 1 is missing. Eleven men were killed, 29 were wounded and 32 are missing.

Third Wisconsin Regiment—Lieut.-Col. CRANE and Capt. O'BRIEN are killed; Maj. SCOTT is seriously wounded. Two officers are missing. This regiment went into action with 11 officers and 426 men. It was in the hottest of the battle. Lieut.-Col. CRANE was shot three times. Either of the wounds would probably have been fatal.

COTHRAN'S Battery, attached to this brigade, lost three men.

On Saturday night, when the enemy shelled our camp, this battery fired four shots, which silenced the enemy. A Lieutenant, two men and eight horses belonging to the latter were found dead next morning.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Battle Called by Them the Battle of Southwest Mountain—A Great Victory Claimed, of Course.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 12.

The prelude to the battle of Saturday evening occurred on Friday, in Culpepper County, beyond the Rapidan River, in a skirmish between the advance of our army and a large force of the enemy. The latter retreated with some loss in killed and wounded, and twenty-one prisoners fell into our hands, including three commissioned officers, who arrived here by way of Lynchburgh, on Sunday night. The pursuit was continued for some distance, and the Yankee forces made a stand at Southwest Mountain, near Mitchell's Station, about six miles beyond the Rapidan. Slight skirmishing was kept up on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon of that day, about 4 o'clock, an attack was made upon the enemy by a portion of the division of Gen. EWELL, and a brigade under Gen. C. S. WINDER. Over 300 prisoners were captured in this engagement, including thirty commissioned officers.

One of the latter admits that a Federal division was cut to pieces while endeavoring to surround the Stonewall Brigade, and the general belief is that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is at least four times greater than ours. It was while bravely leading on the men under his command that Gen. WINDER was shot through the breast and almost instantly killed. At one moment the fate of his brigade seemed in doubt, when his supports came up, and the enemy was driven back under an impetuous onset. On Saturday night the division of Gen. A. P. HILL was engaged, and the whole Federal force retreated, the pursuit being kept up for a distance of some five miles. Heavy and rapid firing was heard after midnight, and the supposition is that a battle took place immediately on the Rappahannock River, near the line of Fauquier County.

The prisoners were sent back to Gordonsville, whence they were transferred by railroad to Richmond, guarded by a detachment of the First Maryland Regiment, under Capt. WM. GOLDSBOROUGH.

According to the statements of the prisoners, the force under POPE amounts to 40,000 men.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 12.

The news from JACKSON'S army, which appeared in yesterday's issue, diffused a lively pleasure throughout our city; and well it might, for it told of a very handsome and most cheering victory, and in the right quarter! All honor to the laurel-crowned hero, and his glorious army!

Although "Stonewall" JACKSON was in the front of our new lines, and notwithstanding he was never known to lose time, or to idle away a single hour, yet the amateur Generals had already begun to indulge in heavy censures at the delay. Folly, stupidity, weakness, criminal trifling, &c., were the terms that were coming freely into use, although they fell on JACKSON and his foot-cavalry, whose fame fills the whole Confederacy! The result shows that JACKSON has not been idle. Those preparations and plans, which are as necessary to victory as are skill and courage in the battle itself, had to be completed. To the impatient, the time seemed to be lost; but as the plowman reaps the recompense of his toil in the harvest which follows, so JACKSON is now rewarded by success.

At the time of writing this, we have not received any additional particulars of the battle of Saturday. Such as may reach us before our paper goes to press, will appear in our news column. The battle must have been a hot one, as the heavy roar of artillery was heard in this vicinity for three hours commencing at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The capture of Gen. PRINCE and the other commissioned officers, will tend to bring the two warring powers to a speedy understanding as to the future policy of the war. LINCOLN will either relieve the hostages we now hold, by revoking his new war policy as set forth in his own General Orders and in those of POPE, or he will respond by counter-retaliation. This will require further action on our part, and the speedy result must be the discarding of all restraints on both sides, and a war of extermination. We hope, however, that our enemies are not so demented and demoniac as to have seriously resolved to force this upon us and upon themselves.

COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED.

The *Dispatch* of the 12th has the following important paragraph, which shows that somebody has been interfering with the rebel communication between Gordonsville and Richmond:

"The city was full of rumors yesterday of a battle on Sunday, but after the most diligent inquiry we could learn nothing definite concerning it. Certain it is that heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Rappahannock, after midnight (Saturday,) and again for a brief period on Sunday morning. No train had arrived from Gordonsville up to a late hour last night, and no intelligence had been received at the War office to confirm the rumors so industriously circulated throughout the day.

The enemy had 6,000 troops engaged in the battle on Saturday afternoon."

The following is from the *Enquirer* of the same date:

"Accident to the telegraphic wires on yesterday prevents us from giving our readers any satisfactory information from the lines of the army above Gordonsville. At an early hour in the day the line from Gordonsville to Richmond, *via* Lynchburgh, became disordered, and the only resort was then to the direct line, but the operator at Gordonsville, fearful of interruption by Yankee operators, as on a former occasion, declined to transmit intelligence, immediately, through that medium. Soon after this the direct line itself became disordered, and nothing more was heard up to last night from that quarter. The only intelligence which was received at all by telegraph during the day was that 'the movements then in progress were *very important*.' It was owing to this fact that the operator on the direct line deemed it prudent to withhold information until certain that the line was clear."

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS FROM GORDONSVILLE.

From the Enquirer, 12th.

The prisoners taken at the battle of Southwestern Mountain, twenty miles northeast of Gordonsville, by Gen. JACKSON, on Saturday, three hundred and three in number, reached the city at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. They were simply under guard of a competent force, no unusual means having been resorted to for the purpose of keeping them secure. They were perfectly docile. Gen. H. PRINCE was permitted to take up lodgings in the Exchange Hotel, and the remaining officers were locked up with the men in the Libby Prison. The following is a list of the officers who arrived:

Brig.-Gen. H. Prince, United States Army.
Col. George D. Chapman, 5th Connecticut.
Maj. E. W. Cooke, 28th New-York.
Capt. G. B. Halstead, Adj.-Gen. of Augur's Division.
Capt. W. D. Wilkins, Asst.-Adj.-Gen. of Williams' Division.
Capt. H. S. Russell, Co. H, 2d Massachusetts.
Capt. J. H. Vanderman, Co. K, 66th Ohio.
Capt. P. Griffith, Co. A, 46th Pennsylvania.
Capt. E. A. Bowen, Co. D, 28th New-York.
First Lieut. S. J. Widney, 3d Wisconsin.
First Lieut. H. N. Greatrake, Co. K, 46th Penn.
First Lieut. M. P. Whitney, Co. B, 6th Connecticut.
First Lieut. H. C. Egbert, Co. G, 12th U. S. Inf.
First Lieut. A. A. Chinery, Co. E, 5th Connecticut.
First Lieut. T. E. Gorman, Co. H, 46th Penn.
First Lieut. Wm. N. Kenyon, Co. G, 28th N. Y.
First Lieut. J. D. Bedolesey, Co. D, 10th Maine.
Second Lieut. Veala Moses, 109th Pennsylvania.
Second Lieut. Chas. Snyder, Co. D, 8th U. S. Inf.
Second Lieut. J. D. Woode, Co. B, 28th N. Y.
Second Lieut. A. W. Selfridge, Co. H, 46th Penn.
Second Lieut. Otis Fisher, Co. B, 8th U. S. Infantry.
Second Lieut. Wm. N. Green, Co. A, 102d N. Y.
Second Lieut. H. Walker, Co. I, 3d Maryland.
Second Lieut. J. D. Ames, Co. K, 28th New-York.
Second Lieut. Chas. Doyle, Co. D, 5th Connecticut.
Second Lieut. Wm. McAllister, Co. H, 28th N. Y.
Second Lieut. J. Long, Co. A, 28th New-York.

With regard to the treatment of these officers, the *Dispatch* has the following:

"We understand that the officers of POPE'S command, lately taken prisoners by Stonewall JACKSON, professed never to have heard of President DAVIS'S late proclamation with reference to the commissioned brigands of that army, and declared that they had supposed they were engaged in a civilized warfare! This is the coolest thing of the season. A civilized warfare! They burn down our houses, destroy our property, insult our women, arm the contrabands against us, hang and shoot our patriotic guerrillas, throw whole communities of peaceful citizens into jail to be gibbeted in case our guerrillas kill any more of their bands of cut-throats and robbers, and consider all this a civilized mode of warfare. It is only when the same kind of civilization is applied to themselves that they discover their mistake. The truth is, we have borne these horrible outrages so long and so quietly that our moderation and forbearance have been attributed to fear, and to an inward conviction that we are wrong-doers, and deserve all the punishment we are receiving at Yankee hands. They will now discover their mistake. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life, will be henceforth meted out to these robbers and murderers with the most scrupulous accuracy. It is true that ten thousand lives of such depraved wretches could not atone for the life of one pure, high-minded patriot; but as each of them values his existence as highly as an honest man, the wholesome lesson of retribution will not be without its influence. All the atrocities and horrors that may characterize the war hereafter rest upon the heads of the invaders, who have inaugurated the system of hanging prisoners, and who have manifested in their whole conduct of the war a degree of inhumanity and barbarity which has shocked the moral sense of the world.

We trust most devoutly that Old Stonewall may succeed in capturing the arch fiend and savage, POPE himself. If he were not as fleet of foot as black in heart, we might anticipate a luxury compared with which the capture of a thousand other Yankee Generals would be dull and insipid. POPE and BUTLER! If those two precious miscreants could only fall into Southern hands!

An officer who accompanied to this city the soldiers of POPE'S command who were captured in the skirmish on Friday, says that he inquired of one of the Yankee officers of the party whether he had read the proclamation of President DAVIS and the order of the Adjutant-General with reference to the treatment they were to receive. They promptly replied that their business was to obey orders, and not read the proclamations of JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Enquirer, 12th.

Brig.-Gen. H. PRINCE had the honor of an interview with Gen. WINDER yesterday, who informed him that as soon as arrangements could be made, he should have more appropriate accommodations than he had enjoyed at the Exchange.

Gen. PRINCE was inclined to remonstrate when the idea of a dungeon was suggested; but a decisive allusion to the Pope programme ultimately succeeded in quieting, if it did not confound the Sepoy General.

We find, also, the following paragraph in the *Enquirer*:

"The officers who arrived on yesterday, from Gordonsville, twenty-eight in number, and who were captured by Gen. JACKSON on Saturday, will not be considered prisoners of war, so long as the recent offensive and uncivilized orders of Gen. POPE remain unrepealed. They have all, Gen. PRINCE included, been placed in the Libby Prison, and will, in a few days, be separately confined, to be treated, and finally punished as felons, should the brute Government of the North persist in claiming the right to murder and pillage."

WHO GEN. PRINCE IS.

This officer, who was captured by our forces in the fight at Southwestern Mountain, on Saturday last, is an officer of the old United States army. In the Mexican war he acted as Adjutant-General of the brigade commanded by Gen. STERLING PRICE, whose confidence and esteem he possessed. When the present war broke out, PRINCE was a Captain of dragoons at Fort Leavenworth, and afterward became commandant of that post. In his intercourse with the people of Missouri and Kansas, he is represented to have acted with gentlemanly courtesy, and had the respect of those who opposed the policy of his Government. Such was his leniency toward the Confederates in Missouri, that he incurred the suspicion and ill-will of such tyrants as SIGEL, LANE, &c. These facts we obtain from an officer connected with Gen. PRICE'S Staff during his celebrated Missouri campaign.

THE REBEL GENERAL WINDER.

Brig.-Gen. CHARLES S. WINDER, who was killed in the battle of Southwest Mountain on Saturday, was a nephew of Brig.-Gen. WINDER, Military Commandant of this District. He was promoted from a Colonelcy a few months ago, for distinguished conduct, and was one among the most meritorious young officers, we learn, in the Confederate army.

Arrival of the Arago from Port Royal.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., 8:15 P. M., Aug. 10, with passengers, mails and ammunition, consigned to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant United States Quartermaster-General, arrived yesterday morning.

The *Arago* has 65 first, and 90 second-class passengers. Among the latter there are 33 prisoners, escorted by a guard of 12 men, in charge of Col. J. D. FESSENDEN.

Her cargo consists of 2,495 boxes cartridges, consigned to Maj. R. H. K. WHITELY, Governor's Island.

The *Arago* brought in tow from Hilton Head to New-York the United States steam corvette *Crusader* (engines disabled.)

Died on board Aug. 13, JAMES BRADY, waiter; Aug. 14, RUFUS BARNARD, of Orville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, late a clerk in the Chief Quartermaster's office at Hilton Head.

At 5½ A. M. Tuesday, Aug. 12, passed steamship *McClellan* towing ship *Planter* hence for Port Royal.

At 10 A. M., Wednesday, Aug. 13, passed steamship *Ericsson*, bound South.

There was nothing new at Port Royal. The health of troops remained good. The rebel ram which was expected down the Savannah River had not made her appearance. Gen. HUNTER and Commodore DUPONT had made all necessary arrangements for her capture.

We are indebted to Purser GRANTEGEIN for prompt delivery of news packages.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Lennox Glass Works, in Lennox, were burned on Monday. Loss $30 000.

IMPORTANT FROM HILTON HEAD.

Dashing Attempt to Run the Blockade at Savannah—A Visit to the Prize—Vigilance of Commodore Dupont and his Squadron, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

A dashing attempt to run the blockade of the Savannah River, with a valuable cargo, selected with especial regard to rebel wants, was made last Sunday night, the 3d ultimo, by the British screw steamer *Ladona*, of Hull, but a well-aimed shot from one of our heavy guns on Tybee struck her on her starboard quarter, just above the water line, and made her retire. The next day the audacious fellow in command pushed his way into Ossebaw Sound, a few miles southward of the Savannah, trusting to find a clear coast and easy passage up the Ogeechee River to the railroad, where he could discharge and send his goods without difficulty to his expectant customers. Circumstances, however, were against him. He fell into a snare. He had never suspected an inside blockade, and he steamed plumply under the guns of the gunboat *Unadilla*, Capt. COLLINS, which was posted at a point commanding the entrances of both the Ogeechee and Vernon Rivers, waiting with spider-like patience any stray fly of the *Ladona's* species.

Let us congratulate the *Unadilla's* officers and crew on their good fortune. At a moderate estimate, and not at secession prices, the prize and cargo are worth $1,000,000—only one-half of which will go into the coffers of Uncle Sam. Brandies of the best brands, cooling claret, genuine gin with Holland labels, dry goods and gentlemen's ready-made garments, boots and shoes, with one item of 3,000 ounces of quinine—more valuable than all the rest to the Medical Department of the rebel army—compose the main part of the assortment, and some say that a few thousand fire-arms are also to be found on board. This latter assertion the officers of the ship deny the truth of.

The prize was brought into Port Royal on Tuesday, and was dispatched hence by Commodore DUPONT, under command of Acting-Master GREEN, of the *Unadilla*, for Philadelphia, where she will be condemned.

I visited the vessel, and found her Captain, a jolly Englishman—a dare-devil sort of fellow, who, I scarcely think, would hesitate at any risk in affording aid and comfort for cash to his rebel customers, and who certainly bore his misfortune with a philosophical composure which was admirable. He was quite cordial and talkative, facetiously endeavoring to convey an impression that he was bound on a legitimate voyage, but having lost his reckoning, found himself at the place where he was captured. The *Ladona* left Falmouth, England, early in June, with a clearance for Tampico, and having a license from our Consul at Hull to visit Port Royal for the purpose of disposing of his goods. Of course, this license was intended as a blind should any of our blockaders chance to meet the vessel prowling along the coast; but it would have proved a blind of such a flimsy sort that the least penetrating eyes must have seen through it. Stopping at Bermuda for coals, the *Ladona* remained some weeks without being able to obtain them, there being none in private hands upon the islands, and she was eventually compelled to leave for Nassau, using the wood of a wrecked vessel for fuel. Having received coals at Nassau, she started late in July for Savannah, her captain being weak enough to suppose that he could pass the batteries at Tybee and Fort Pulaski. I have told of his failure, and I may as well say, for the benefit of other rash Englishmen, that Capt. LUCKEY advises them not to follow his example. He said that the shots fired at him from the Tybee battery were all in line, and he is profuse in his compliments of our gunnery. The third shot—a large rifle projectile—passed through the iron side of the vessel, three-quarters of an inch in thickness, crashing through his cabin, splintering the woodwork, tearing a hole three feet long in an iron bulkhead, making match timber of state-room doors, striking the vessel on the opposite side, and rebounding with a thud upon the floor. I doubt if any one shot ever did greater damage to a vessel's interior arrangements. In spite of this gentle reprimand, Capt. LUCKEY said that he should have continued his course up the river had not his vessel struck the bar, the water on which is shallower than the charts affirm it to be—probably the result of the obstructions which were placed upon it by the Savannahians in the early part of the rebellion.

The supercargo of the *Ladona* is a Mr. PERDU, who had the gay audacity to request Admiral DUPONT'S consent to remain at Port Royal to look after another steamer—the *Peterhoff*—having a more valuable cargo, of which he is also supercargo, and which he significantly said may soon be expected at Port Royal. His services not being considered available for such a purpose, there is no probability that he will be allowed to remain.

Admiral DUPONT bears his new title well. He is just as affable, just as genial, just as much beloved as when he was a Commodore. In fact there is no change in him, and really, if the newspapers had not announced his promotion to the supreme naval grade, I doubt whether anybody would believe such to be the fact. The official notification of his preferment he has not yet received. May he long live to wear his well-deserved honors. His conduct of the blockade of the extensive line of coast, covered by the fleet of the South Atlantic Squadron, has been marked by great ability and most unqualified success. True, here and there a small-sized vessel has sneaked through our lines, but superhuman vigilance could not have prevented that.

In comparison with this blockade, all others heretofore have been insignificant and easy. Let me enumerate the points at each of which the blockade might be broken and goods conveyed to the railroad which runs through the States of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. Commencing at Georgetown, S. C., the northernmost port which Admiral DUPONT'S cruisers keep sealed, we next have Bull's Bay, then Charleston, and afterward Stono Inlet, and Edisto and St. Helena Sounds. Port Royal is the next point, and then comes, to the southward, Calibogue, Tybee, Warsaw, Ossebaw, Doboy and Sapone Sounds and Brunswick Bay, in Georgia; and the ports of Fernandina, Cumberland, St. Simon's, St. Augustine and others in Florida. All these ports and inlets are practically covered at the cost of untold anxiety and literally sleepless vigilance on the part of Admiral DUPONT and the officers and seamen of his command.

And the horrors of the blockading service, I am satisfied, are not fully understood by any except those who are engaged in it. Take the port of Charleston, for instance, where we have twelve vessels stationed. Isolated from the rest of the world, dependent upon a chance vessel for news, getting fresh provisions but once a month, looking each day upon the same dreary coast which the eyes had turned from in disgust the day before, experiencing all manner of personal discomforts, exercising a constant care to escape being run down or fired into by a friend, and to prevent a foe's escape—take these reasons, and add indefinitely to them, and say conscientiously that the life on blockade duty is not the most monotonous and insufferable which humanity may be called to endure, and you are more than mortal. H. J. W.

FROM THE REBEL STATES

Further Reports of Affairs in East Tennessee.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

Agreement in Accordance with which it is Conducted.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER PLANTER.

Her Former Officers Court-Martialed.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We have received copies of the Richmond *Dispatch* and Richmond *Enquirer* of the 12th inst., from which, in addition to the extracts relating to operations north of the rebel Capital, which we give elsewhere, we take the following matters of interest:

THE BATTLE OF TAZEWELL.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch to the *Advertiser and Register*, from Knoxville, 9th, says: "The enemy's loss in the battle at Tazewell is estimated at 35 killed, 120 wounded, and 50 prisoners. Our loss was 8 killed and 30 wounded, which fell mostly upon VAUGHAN'S Third Tennessee Regiment, who behaved heroically.

Gen. FORREST arrived here Wednesday. Two hundred of the Second Kentucky Regiment, (Federal,) left Rock Island, Tenn., and came over to our lines. Desertions from the Federal army are continually taking place. The Federals have no confidence in the troops in Middle Tennessee. Bull NELSON'S forces are at McMinnville. All the turnpikes between Murfreesboro and McMinnville are strongly barricaded."

A SHORT WAY HOME AGAIN FOR LINCOLN'S RECRUITS.

From the Enquirer.

Our enemies have listed the last of those among them who were willing to fight us for the love of it. At first they all supposed that it would be a short and easy task to conquer us; and there was accordingly a considerable rush of volunteers for the "glory" thus cheaply to be obtained.

Those volunteers have wasted away in the hardships and conflicts of war. New men are wanted to fill their vacant places, and to swell the dimensions of the invading army. For this purpose volunteers have been called, but they have not come. The Federal authority and the States, and the cities and counties, and wealthy corporations and citizens, have concurred, with their separate "bounties," in offering a large sum to those who might thus be persuaded to volunteer. This resource, too, has failed. Nothing is left now but *the draft*. This has been determined upon; and ere now proclamations have gone out, perhaps, in every Northern State, *to drag* men to a war which has become hopeless, and is, therefore, without attraction, and to impel them, to which there is no laudable sentiment.

Of the men thus drafted, most of those who possess the pecuniary ability will doubtless employ substitutes. Of the three hundred thousand drafts, perhaps one-tenth may be able to hire substitutes; though the estimate is, it may be, too large, as the price demanded will be high. The bargain closed, and the money paid, most of the substitutes will desert at the first opportunity, for Patrick and Gottlieb will have no further use for the war;—such at least is Confederate experience, to a considerable degree.

We have heard that already Yankee smartness has discovered a practical evasion by which the draft can be disarmed of its terrors to the unwilling soldier. By the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, captives are entitled to a parole within ten days after being taken. Returning home, they are not allowed to perform military duty of any sort. They thus are at liberty to follow their private business, and at the same time their enlistment entitles them to soldier's pay.

A shrewd Yankee perceives in this a most desirable condition of things. At home with his family—attending to his private business—getting a pension from Government—free from all drafts and compulsions to bear arms—in condition to boast his patriotism because not at liberty to volunteer—how could a man be better suited who wished to shun the fight and escape the reproach?

And to a Yankee captive there would be the promise of permanency as the crowning feature of his good fortune. The Confederate Government has a large balance in its favor in pending the exchange of prisoners. If a Confederate is captured, therefore, he will be quickly released. But there are thousands of paroled Yankees, whose freedom LINCOLN cannot purchase until he shall have captured as many thousands of Confederates. To a new captive all on the existing list would stand as a sort of preferred class. The fortune of war seems, too, to be in favor of the Confederates, and they are constantly adding to the number of unexchanged Federals.

When LINCOLN'S drafted men—his unwilling braves—the men who have "no stomach for this fight," and no interest to urge them—come down to fill his ranks, they have, therefore, two courses before them. One is to fight ferociously, and thus to be killed or mangled. The other is to take the first opportunity to surrender as captives; and, thereupon, to be paroled, sent home, and there dwell in peace, free of all war's alarms, and pensioned by the Government. Conscious that they are fighting in a bad and hopeless cause, and that they can win no glory, it will not be strange if thousands and tens of thousands of LINCOLN'S soldiers, old and new, shall be willing to a trip home by way of Richmond or Vicksburgh. An "On to Richmond" movement of this sort, we shall be ready to welcome them to, and we commend it to them as the speediest, safest and most economical route home.

FEDERAL GUNBOATS AT WEST POINT.

From the Dispatch.

We learn that three Federal gunboats came up York River to West Point on Sunday morning last, and after remaining there a while took their departure. On the same day the Yankees landed a force at Corr's farm, in King and Queen County. The object of these movements is a matter of conjecture, though it is possible that troops are passing by that route from MCCLELLAN'S army to the Rappahannock.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

From the Dispatch.

An intelligent negro, who has been within the lines of the enemy on the Peninsula, gives a truly horrible account of the atrocities perpetrated in Williamsburgh and elsewhere upon our helpless people. He mentions one case, which makes the blood run cold. The daughter of one of the most prominent citizens (whose name has been given us) was seized, disrobed and then whipped by these worse than savages! Her alleged offence was the expression of some "rebel" sentiments that offended the miscreants. Such are the outrages that have been inaugurated since the victories of the South near Richmond! This is their revenge for a fair defeat in an open field!

The negro who brings this intelligence was left behind by his master, a member of the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, when our army retired from Williamsburgh, being sick at the time. As soon as he had recovered, and had worked long enough to repay those who took care of him, he found means of getting through the Yankee lines, though he several times narrowly escaped capture. He says he never wants to dwell among Yankees again—he has enough of their brutality toward white and black to disgust him with the race forever.

THE EXCHANGE OF OFFICERS.

From the Enquirer.

The Yankee Generals and other commissioned officers, captured on the Chickahominy, will be sent on, we understand, to-day, in pursuance of the agreement for the exchange of prisoners between the Confederate States and Federal Government. They number about one hundred and forty.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS.

JACKSON, Sunday, Aug. 10.

Twenty-seven Federal prisoners arrived here to-day from Baton Rouge. The Yankees are visiting the plantations on the Mississippi River, and plundering generally. Several of the thieves have been captured. Confederate guerrillas are very active and successful in Arkansas.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER MEMPHIS.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Aug. 10.

Private intelligence received here announces the capture, by a Yankee cruiser, of the large and splendid iron screw steamship *Memphis*, which left here a fortnight ago, heavily laden with cotton.

NEWS BY WAY OF CHARLESTON.

From our Port Royal correspondent we have received files of the Charleston *Courier* and *Mercury* to Aug. 1. We make the extracts appended:

AGREEMENT FOR AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

HAXALL'S LANDING, ON JAMES RIVER, Va., }
July 22, 1862. }

The undersigned having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent, to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels, known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the conditions and terms following:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy.

Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of higher grade, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A general commander-in-chief or an admiral, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or forty-six privates or common seamen.

A flag-officer or major-general shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for forty privates or common seamen.

A commodore carrying a broad pennant, or a brigadier-general, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or twenty privates or common seamen.

A captain in the navy, or a colonel, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant-colonel or a commander in the navy shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for ten privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant-commander or a major shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or eight privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant or a master in the navy or a captain in the army or marines shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or six privates or common seamen.

Master's mates in the navy, or lieutenants and ensigns in the army, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or four privates or common seamen.

Midshipmen, warrant officers in the navy, masters of merchant vessels and commanders of privateers, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or three privates or common seamen: *Second*—Captains, lieutenants or mates of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the navy and all non-commissioned officers in the army or marines shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two privates or common seamen; and private soldiers and common seamen shall be exchanged for each other, man for man.

ART. 2. Local, State, civil and militia rank held by persons not in actual military service, will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

ART. 3. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty or any alleged civil offence are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens, captured sutlers, teamsters and all civilians in the actual service of either party, to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

ART. 4. All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held and those hereafter taken to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field-work held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisoners, depôts or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

ART. 5. Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged and of their own officers and men relieved from parole, enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchanges of prisoners.

ART. 6. The stipulations and provisions above mentioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principle involved being:

1. An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade or for privates, according to the scale of equivalents.

2. That privates and officers and men of different services, may be exchanged according to the same rule of equivalents.

3. That all prisoners, of whatsoever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable.

4. That no officer, soldier or employe in the service of either party is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the line of his friends.

5. That the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police or guard or constabulary duty.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.
(Signed) D. H. HILL, Major-General
Confederate States Army.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

ART. 7. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent with all reasonable dispatch to A. H. AIKINS, below Dutch Gap, on the James River, in Virginia, or to Vicksburgh, on the Mississippi River, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged, or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places, bearing as nearly as may be the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be, by mutual agreement, substituted.

But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commanders of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

ART. 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called Agents for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the list of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

ART. 9. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole, as herein provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanations, in order that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated nor postponed.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.
(Signed) D. H. HILL, Major-General, C. S. A.

THE BATTLE OF SECESSIONVILLE.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 31.

We have been told that a few errors straggled into our late editorial correspondence, so far as the hard and well fought battle of Secessionville was concerned, which we take pleasure in correcting. It was stated that the enemy's attack was a surprise to our troops. This, we learn, must be taken with some grains of allowance.

1. It was, in some measure, a surprise, and there may have been some lack of vigilance on our part; but, although the enemy crept toward our earthwork stealthily, favored by interposing bushes and the darkness of the night, yet our nearest pickets, commanded by Capt. THOS. Y. SIMONS and Capt. SMART, gave the alarm, by firing and rushing with shouts toward our earthwork, but (the wind blowing strongly from the east) the alarm, it seems, was not distinctly heard by our troops within the battery, or, at least, not in time for them to be fully prepared to meet the sudden attack.

2. It was stated that the attack on an angle of HATCH's earthwork, "at one time threatened to be successful, our troops having partly given way, when the gallant Louisianians and Georgians came to the rescue." We learn that, although our troops were hard pressed and the danger imminent, yet at no time did the assault approach success, but, on the contrary, the enemy was thrice repulsed from the point of attack, before the brave Louisianians arrived. The service rendered by the Louisianians was in another direction. A fresh portion of the enemy, approaching on the right of the battery, renewed the attack, and the Louisianians coming over to Secessionville, by Hatch's Bridge, from the line of fortifications on James Island, a regular duel took place between them and the enemy, which diverted the enemy's fire, to a great extent, from our troops in the earthwork.

3. No Georgians at all were in the fight. The bloody conflict of the glorious Georgia Forty-seventh, in which the brave Capt. WILLIAMS fell, occurred several days previous.

4. "To the brave LAMAR and *his* Palmetto boys, aided by the gallant Louisianians," was ascribed our "hard fought and hard won victory." It should have run, (*as was meant*,) "to the brave LAMAR and *our* Palmetto boys;" for the writer well knew the gallant and efficient part which the Charleston Battalion, under Col. GAILLARD, and other South Carolina troops besides those of Col. LAMAR's command, bore in the brilliant affair.

The garrison of Secessionville at the time of the assault, consisted of two companies of LAMAR's regiment, Col. SMITH's Horry Battalion, the Charleston Battalion, and a detachment of 100 men from Col. GOODLETT's regiment. In the earthwork, at the time, were portions of LAMAR's regiment, and of the Charleston Battalion, acting as a guard. The other troops of the several commands, together with the Detachment from GOODLETT's regiment, (which occupied the rifle-pits,) soon rushed to the scene of action; and, supported by the timely aid of the Louisianians, they won a victory which will live in history, cover with glory all instrumental in achieving it, the dead as well as the living, and render *Secessionville* famous, as having redeemed its name, by largely contributing to work out the problem of secession, and write under it in blood, then hallowed and accursed, the significant letters, Q. E. D.

THE STEAMER PLANTER.

It seems that the officers of the steamer *Planter* have been on trial for allowing ROBERT SMALL and his associates to outwit them and transfer the vessel to National control. The *Courier* of July 30 announces the conclusion of the trial as follows:

"The Court-martial convened for the trial of C. J. RELYEA, Captain of the steamer *Planter*; S. S. HANCOCK, mate; S. Z. PITCHER, engineer, closed its proceedings, returning a verdict of guilty in the first two cases, with the following sentences:

Capt. C. J. RELYEA, 'to three months' imprisonment and $500 fine; failing to pay which at or before the expiration of his term of three months' imprisonment, the said C. J. RELYEA shall be imprisoned a further term of two months.'

SAMUEL SMITH HANCOCK, mate of the steamer *Planter*, 'to be imprisoned one month, and pay a fine of $100.'

S. Z. PITCHER, engineer, pleaded 'in bar of trial' to the insufficiency of the charges, and the specifications having been stricken out, there were no means of framing a plea.

The Court being cleared, after mature deliberation, sustained the several motions; the specifications and charges were severally struck out.

The following is the order of Gen. PEMBERTON in the above cases:

After a careful review of the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the cases of Capt. C. J. RELYEA, and S. S. H. HANCOCK, Mate of the steamer *Planter*, (the Major-General Commanding) find much proven in mitigation of the offences charged against, and of which they have been found guilty by the Court. It is not clearly shown that General Orders No. 5, referred to in the specifications to the charges, had ever been properly communicated to Capt. RELYEA, or HANCOCK, the Mate, nor do any measures appear to have been taken by their superiors to enforce an habitual compliance with the requirements of those orders.

Capt. FERGUSON, the owner of the vessel and principal agent of the Government in its connection with her, seems to have been entirely indifferent as to the deportment of his subordinates in that particular.

Under these circumstances, I do not consider that the public service will be benefited by the punishment of Capt. RELYEA, and HANCOCK, the mate. The sentences are, therefore, remitted, and they will be released from arrest.

The proceedings of the General Court-Martial, in the case of S. Z. PITCHER, engineer of the *Planter*, are confirmed. He will be released from arrest.

The accused were represented by Hon. JAMES SIMONS and NELSON MITCHELL, Esq. Their able argument was laid before Maj.-Gen. PEMBERTON, and, though insufficient to convince the Court, unquestionably induced the General to overrule the decision."

THE GEORGIA COAST.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GENESIS POINT, NEAR SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah Republican, July 30.

We announced, a day or two since, the arrival of four Federal gunboats in Ossabaw Sound, and subsequently that they had steered up the river and come to anchor nearly within cannon shot of our batteries on Genesis Point. It is supposed their object is to pass the batteries, if possible, and reach the Savannah and Gulf Railroad bridge over the Great Ogeechee, for the purpose of destroying it. About daybreak, yesterday, heavy and continuous firing was heard in that direction from our coast batteries near the city, indicating that the Federals had matured all their plans and opened on the fort. The firing was heard for some hours, but nothing was heard of the result until late in the afternoon, when messengers arrived from Beaulieu, from which point a pretty fair view was had of the entire engagement across the marshes. It appears that the gunboats, after a continuous cannonading of several hours, found the battery more than a match for them, and incontinently backed down and retired to their anchorage in the Sound. We are indebted to an intelligent friend, stationed at Beaulieu, and an eye-witness of the action, for the following interesting particulars:

CAMP BEAUFORT, Tuesday, July 29.

Four of the enemy's boats started up the Ogeechee River this morning, about 10 o'clock. When they got up past Buzzard Island they began to throw their shells over in the direction of Bryan Neck, shelling the woods as they went along up. About 10½ they got within range of the battery; all four of them drew up in line of battle and opened on our battery. The boys reserved their fire some time, until the leading boat, becoming emboldened by the very contemptuous manner with which the battery seemed to treat them, started and went up a little nearer, when the boys seemed to think the time had come to salute their visitors, and opened a rapid and steady fire for a round or two. The foremost boat being warmly received, backed down for a while, but soon took courage again and moved up still nearer than at first to the battery. By this time our boys had settled down to their work well and in earnest. Their shots were sent regular, and apparently with great precision, and very soon the foremost vessel found her quarters rather too warm, (two shots, I think, giving her a good rake,) she turned head, steamed up, and ran rapidly down the river. She passed all the other three, who, very soon after, followed in her wake. They are now back again to their old anchorage in Ossabaw Sound.

The fort at Genesis Point is a common earthwork, nearly star-shaped, and well built, and is situated immediately on the banks of the Great Ogeechee, in Bryan County, on the most easterly point of upland. It is garrisoned by the DeKalb Riflemen, Capt. HARTRIDGE, of this city. They have been stationed there since the completion of the work, and are said to be thoroughly disciplined and drilled in the use of the guns. The result of yesterday's work reflects the highest honor upon their courage and soldierly bearing.

A soldier, who came up from Genesis Point yesterday, informs us that over four hundred shot and shell were fired at the fort by the Federal gunboats during the engagement. Many trees inside the fort were cut in two, and the quarters very badly knocked to pieces. Some of the shells were immense, and dug out holes in the ground large enough to bury a horse. Several shot passed through the Summer residence of Capt. MCALLISTER, which stands about 150 yards in the rear of the fort, and nearly all of his out-buildings were more or less damaged.

It is supposed that the enemy have retired to procure a larger force, and will probably renew the attack at an early day. The enemy evidently aim to capture a vessel now lying in the river above Genesis Point. There will, we are confident, be no lack of vigilance or preparations to meet and repel them.

THE CAPTURED STANDARD OF THE SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes the official correspondence "between Gov. PICKENS and Gen. JENKINS (late Colonel of the Palmetto Sharpshooters) in relation to the flag of the Sixteenth Michigan Regiment, captured in the battle of Gaines' Mills, in which the Yankee regiment was nearly annilated by the withering fire of our expert riflemen. The flag is of blue silk, six feet by four, with a gold fringe, and mounnted on a staff which has lost its spear head in the fight. One side exhibits the Goddess of Liberty and the inscription: 'Stand by the Constitution and the Union;' the other shows the State Arms of Michigan and the name, 'Stockton's Regiment.'"

Col. JENKINS writes to Gov. PICKENS, under date of July 29:

"This flag was taken by my regiment of Palmetto Sharpshooters, after almost destroying the Yankee regiments on the eventful 27th ultimo. We present it to our old State as a token of the love we bear her, and as a tribute to that State pride which has aroused in her sons a desperate determination to die rather than tear away a single one of her laurels. Of the thousand composing my regiment, six hundred in killed and wounded, have attested, in recent battles, their loyalty to that revolution which our State inaugurated, and the survivors, side by side with other sons of Carolina, I trust, will yet show to her sister States that, faithful to her promises, she fears not the sacrifices necessary to its success. It is with special pleasure I intrust this trophied flag to the hands that first grasped the helm when our State began its course to honor and to duty."

The following is Gov. PICKEN's reply:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
HEADQUARTERS, COLUMBIA, July 29, 1862. }

To Gen. Micah Jenkins:

DEAR SIR: I had the honor this day to receive from your hands the State flag of a Michigan Regiment, styled the Stockton Regiment. It bears on it face the insignia of that State, and was borne with a view to lead a fanatical horde of invaders to our subjugation. The brave and heroic men whom you commanded with so much skill and intrepidity on the 27th ultimo, captured it amongst other standards on the bloody field of victory.

I rejoice that your devoted attachment to your own State, while you held her commission as a Colonel, prompted you to obtain permission to present this memento, through me, to your mother. I receive it as such, and I trust it will long be cherished as an emblem which will transmit to posterity your valor and high soldiership, as exhibited on those terrific fields of triumph before Williamsburgh, and at the Seven Pines, as well as in the recent battles near Richmond, through which you have fought your way to fame, and have nobly won your right to bear a "baton" as a peer among the Generals of a heroic Republic.

I tried you in service amongst the first, when we stood alone as a State, and as you were a Colonel of the State when alone, I take pride in your promotion, and hand you over to our common Confederacy, to serve hereafter on a wider field, with a more extended command; but I know in no situation, however tempting or more captivating, will you ever forget the scenes of your earlier associations, or the proud satisfaction of having served your State when to serve her was indeed full of danger and uncertainty.

The State has felt deeply for our soldiers in Virginia and in the West, and our mothers have wept tears of sorrow for our beloved dead and wounded, and among these your brave regiment has suffered more than its quota. But if those who survive achieve our independence, as I have never for a moment doubted they would do, then will we owe them a debt of gratitude which can never be paid in our day and generation.

With great respect, yours truly,
(Signed) F. W. PICKENS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

A NEW CONSCRIPTION CALLED FOR.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 30.

It is perfectly plain, it appears to us, unless some unforseen circumstance prevents, that the battles at Richmond have to be fought over again. As at Manassas—as at Corinth—so now at Richmond, our brave troops have vanquished the enemy; but, for the want of proper generalship, the independence and peace, which each of these victories ought to have achieved, are lost to us. The forces of the enemy are unbroken, and they will return to the struggle for our subjugation, with heavy reinforcements. President LINCOLN calls on the United States for three hundred thousand more men. We have not a doubt they will be raised. With starvation to the laboring population on the one hand, and money on the other, the army of the United States will be recruited. The army of the Confederate States must be recruited also; but by what means? We see but one resource—another Conscription law, calling into the service all men between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five or fifty. And this ought to be done at once, and the Confederate Congress be immediately convened together to accomplish it.

We have never been able to see why the Conscription law was limited to men of thirty-five years of age. NAPOLEON's Old Guard consisted of men between thirty-five and fifty years old. Soldiers of this age are more endurable—more reliable—and more unconquerable. Conscription is the fairest possible way of obtaining soldiers for the service. It operates equally upon all, and puts the high and the low, the rich and the poor, on the same footing.

Failing to take or disperse the army of MCCLELLAN, there was one other way by which the war might have been closed—*prompt and immediate advance on Washington*. But we see that, up to this time, Gen. JACKSON is unable, for want of troops, to assume the aggressive. He cannot attack Gen. POPE. It seems to us that we are reënacting the Manassas tactics over again. So we suppose the Northern people will be allowed full time to recover from the stunning effects of our late victories, and will again throw immense hosts upon us for our subjugation; and we must gather hosts to meet them. We do not doubt the result; but it is a grievous pity that our troops have never had a General to command them with skill and energy enough to make their victories decisive of any result beyond a mere temporary repulse. The inefficiency of our Generals renders another hecatomb of martyrs necessary to the establishment of our liberties and independence. It is the greatest error that, by not fighting, we save life. A vigorous, active warfare, carried on by such men as JACKSON and PRICE, would long since have ended the war, and have saved tens of thousands of lives. Will we ever have such a warfare?

FAULT-FINDING.

From the Charleston Mercury, Aug. 1.

Some old Divine has said that "Hell is paved with good intentions." It is no excuse for a lost battle, that the General really wished to win it; nor in the conduct of State affairs, affecting the liberties and existence of a people, that good intentions be accepted as a substitute for wisdom and energy. To find fault where fault exists, is the duty of the public Press and of all public men. There is not the least danger that too much fault will be found. The danger is the other way. Fault will not be found, where it ought to be exposed, because it does not pay. Patronage and Government favors and offices, do not attend on fault-finders. They are usually proscribed by Governments. The sort of people they usually love and foster are your supporters through thick and thin—your flatterers and toadies—your patriotic and indignant defenders of attacks upon the Government your adorers of Executive wisdom and infallibility—your poetic inventors of God-like attributes to dress up power—these are the people, who, by their falsehood and servility, intensify tyrannies and break down republics. They abound under all Govermnnts; and they abound in the Confederate States. The natural inclination of all men, especially in times of trouble, is to support the Government. Where your life, liberty and property are bound up the conduct of any man, you will be very loth to believe that he is incompetent to protect them. Your volitions will influence your belief; and nothing but the strongest proof will shake your confidence. A mere fault-finder will have little chance of being listened to. The danger is, that you will be ruined by your false confidence rather than by your false suspicions. The true course is, to hear everything—weigh everything, and despise hirelings and sycophants. By these means you will be very apt to know the truth.

PLANTERS CALLING FOR COMPENSATION.

"A Sufferer" writes to the *Mercury*:

"Upon what principle of justice or propriety is compensation refused to the planters expelled from John's Island during the latter part of May last, for their cattle, sheep and provisions? We were forcibly driven off; compelled to abandon our crops, many of our negroes lost, and our stock taken possession of and used, under the plea of military *necessity*. But as every one conversant with facts knows, if so, unnecessarily created, and at an injudicious time.

No notice having been given as to where the stock was to be found, is it any justification of this refusal to say that we should have identified our stock, when we were refused permission to visit the Island for that or any other purpose; and when a visit to St. Paul's Parish was hedged around with so many difficulties by the passport system, as to make it a work of days to get there and back again? Was it not clearly the duty of tee military authorities, if they desired to deal justly by all, to give such notice? and of the Commissaries of the Second Brigade to take a list of the ear-marks of the stock, and to suffer none killed before that was done?

Shall the Canfederate Government traverse the State, by its agents, purchasing provisions, and *paying for them*, add we be deprived of compensation for our property, because, instead of being voluntary sellers, we are asked no questions, and have been compelled to find money elsewhere to replace what has been thus taken from us?

It is susceptible of proof, that the military authorities did drive our stock from the plantations; it can also be proved that they would allow no planter to remain to deliver it or his provisions. The truth is, that in *some* instances, at least, the ear-marks have been furnished to the commissaries; in others, the stock was pointed out to the soldiers in their owners' fields. But it is sufficient to say that all the stock belonging to those planters taken on the island was confined in *close* pastures, and nothing was easier than to number those taken from each plantation. And so of the corn, all found on one plantation belonged to the owner of that place.

Mr. Editor, heavy suffering and loss have been inflicted upon the planters of the seaboard of this State by this war. If these had been but the result of the action of the enemy, bravely met, and of his success in battle, not a word of complaint would have been heard. As it is, we shall count these losses as a *gain*, when we shall have established our independence. But, in the meantime, we protest against being made to suffer more than other citizens whose property is used by the Government; and we ask whether it is fair and just to us, who are now called on to pay taxes upon property rendered for the present valueless, or lost altogether, because its officers did not know their own minds, or failed to make their instructions known to those so deeply interested, and so well entitled to be informed.

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

A LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, }
July 19, 1862. }

SIR: Gen. LEE directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th July, and to thank you for your congrrtulations on the success of our army.

With reference to the construction of the Conscript Law, by its express terms it subjects all persons who may be over the age of eighteen years, at the time of any call for troops made by the President, to service, and persons attaining to that age, at once become subject to military duty.

Although the law contains no express provision as to the discharge of persons in service upon their attaining the age of thirty-five years, Gen. LEE is of opinion that such persons will become entitled to their discharge upon reaching that age, and their places will be supplied by others between eighteen and thirty-five years.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES MARSHALL, Major and A. D. C.

THE FIRST CLASS OF RESERVES CALLED OUT.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT RESERVES, }
July 30, 1862. }

ORDERS No. 20.—In pursuance of orders from Gen. W. G. DESAUSSURE, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State:

I. All male citizens of the City of Charleston, between the ages of 35 and 50 years, constituting the "First Class of Reserves," (not exempted by law,) are hereby ordered to report themselves at these headquarters on or before Saturday next, the 2d of August. The Adjutant of this regiment will attend to the enrollment of their names, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

II. A roll of persons comprising the First Class of Reserves in the City of Charleston has been furnished to these headquarters, and all defaulters under the above order will be tried under the Sixth Resolution of the Honorable the Governor and Common Council of the 21st inst., at a Court-martial to be convened on Wednesday, 13th August next, at the Military Hall, at 12 o'clock M.

By order ROBERT N. GOURDIN, Lieut.-Col. Com'ing.
JULY 30, 1862. E. P. MILLIKEN, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE WAR TAX.

From the Charleston Courier.

We are gratified to learn that the Attorney-General of the Confederate States, on perusing Judge MAGRATH's able opinion, in the case of St. Michael's Church, and other religious, educational and charitable institutions, against J. D. POPE, Confederate Tax Collector, ruling that such institutions are not taxable on their stocks and bonds, any more than on any other property actually used for the purposes for which they were created, has expressed his concurrence therein, as in strict conformity to the statute, and directed the Confederate States Attorney for this State to acquiesce therein, and the illegal amount of tax to be released accordingly.

The Confederate States Attorney-General so far as known, has not yet expressed any opinion on the portion of Judge MAGRATH's decision, ruling that State and [illegible] Coupon Bonds are exempt from the Confederate War Tax, as unconstitutionally imposed on that species of security.

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 1.

The Yankee army, composed in good part of renegade Tennesseeans, "is now snuffing its prey from the heights of Cumberland," and is soon to be let loose in undisciplined and unrestrained violence upon the fair and fertile country of East Tennessee and Western Virginia. The Richmond *Examiner* urges the Confederate Government to be prepared to meet and hurl back this savage host. The possession of the lead, copper, and salt mines, and the hog crop, the corn, oat and hay crops of these countries, are now vital to the existence of the Confederacy, and it is evident they can be retained and secured only by the presence of an imposing military force under the command of some General who has the confidence of the inhabitants. We are not precisely informed what forces we have in that section, but we know that the loyal inhabitants are in an excited condition, and entertain fears that proper efforts are not being made for their defence.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 31.

Gentlemen who have ridden over the battle-fields of the Seven Pines, and the battle-fields of subsequent fights, state that the flies exist in such swarms that it is with the utmost difficulty that a horse can be controlled in passing over them, the insects swarming out of the trees and ground, and lighting upon both horse and rider. The dead of both armies, but those of the Yankee army especially, have been buried so slightly that the scent attracts the flies to the localities. This may account for the sparse collection of flies in Richmond, and it is remarked that the troublesome insects are fewer than for years past. Immense flocks of crows and buzzards also hover over the fields at times, attracted by the festering wreck of humanity beneath.

GEN. BRAGG'S STAFF.

Under date of July 17, Gen. BRAGG commanding the Department of the West, announces his Staff as follows:

PERSONAL STAFF.

First Lieut. Towson Ellis, Aid-de-Camp.
First Lieut. T. S. Parker, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut.-Col. D. Urquhart, Vol. Aid-de-Camp.
Maj. L. M. Conner, Vol. Aid-de-Camp.

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff.
Lieut.-Col. Geo. G. Garner, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Brig. Gen. J. E. Slaughter, Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. C. J. Polignac, Assistant Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. W. K. Beard, Assistant Inspector-General.
Capt. J. P. Jones, Assistant Inspector-General.
Capt. G. B. Cook, Assistant Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. H. W. Walter, Judge Advocate.
Lieut.-Col. L. W. O'Bannon, Chief Quartermaster.
Maj. M. B. McMicken, Assistant to Chief Quartermaster.
Maj. A. J. Smith, Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Pay.
Maj. J. J. Walker, Chief of Subsistence.
Maj. F. Malloy, Assistant to Chief of Subsistence.
Surgeon A. J. Foard, Medical Director.
Surgeon J. C. Nott, Medical Inspector.
Surgeon S. E. Chaille, Medical Inspector.
Col. John Pegram, Chief of Engineers.
Lieut. Col. H. Oladowski, Chief of Ordnance.
Col. M. L. Clark, Chief of Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Hallonquist, Inspector of Artillery.
Maj. J. W. Goodwin, Quartermaster's Department, Military Superintendent of Railroad.

BLANTON DUNCAN LITHOGRAPHY.

The Columbia, S. C., *Carolinian* publishes a long account of Col. BLANTON DUNCAN's lithography establishment. It contains twenty-four presses at present, and six others are shortly expected from Paris. The workmen have been imported as well as the machinery, and it is expected that soon the establishment will be able to turn out 200,000 notes of various denominations daily. Then the financial affairs of the Confederate Government will progress swimmingly.

PRICE OF SLAVES.

At an auction sale of negroes in Charleston, on July 31, one family—man 26, woman 24, and child 6 years old, brought $3,060; one fellow, 24 years old, brought $1,365; one woman, 20 years old, and infant, $1,120; one fellow, 27 years old, $980; one boy, 14 years old, $955; six negroes, aged from 20 to 38 years, averaged $740.

COFFEE.

Three hundred bags of coffee sold in Charleston on July 31, for $1 26 per pound, pepper 86 cents, and chicory 11 cents.

THEMES FOR THE ARTIST.

From the Granada Appeal.

THEMES FOR THE ARTIST.—Dissolving views of the exploits of the Confederate navy:

Scene 1.—The destruction of the *Virginia*.
Scene 2.—The explosion of the *Louisiana*.
Scene 3.—The sinking of the *Mississippi*.
Scene 4.—The naval battle before Memphis.
Scene 5.—Burning of gunboats on the Yazoo.
Grand Finale.—The spontaneous combustion of the Secretary of the Navy.

A FRENCH STEAMER.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 8.

The French Government dispatch steamer *Renandin*, (two guns,) which has for some time been lying at anchor in the harbor, off the Battery, went to sea yesterday. She carries out the French Consul, M. DE ST. ANDRE, and family, who, we are informed, design spending a few weeks at the North, when they will return thither.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Virginia has issued a decree against O. P. BROWNSON's *Review*, declaring that it is no reliable exponent of Catholic doctrines and principles.

Gen. D. F. JAMISON, President of the South Carolina State Convention, is now, and has been for some weeks past, in Richmond, his time being taken up in attending his son, who is among the wounded Southern soldiers in that city.

A Disgraceful Quarrel.

THE CATHOLICS AND EPISCOPALIANS DISPUTING OVER THE REMAINS OF SIR ALLAN MACNAB.

From the Toronto Globe, Aug. 12.

Reports have been current that, during the last moments of the life of Sir ALLAN MACNAB, one of his relatives took advantage of his insensiblity to what was transpiring around him, to perform upon his almost lifeless form what are called the rites of the Romish Church. Sir ALLAN MACNAB having been a constant attendant upon the Church of England, and a member of that communion, the tale was believed by but few persons. It was not thought that either his relatives, or the clergy of the Church of Rome, would have ventured, in so conspicuous a case to practice what can only be described as a farce so far as the dead was concerned, and as a trick in reference to the Protestant relatives. Rumor, however, had done no injustice to the parties chiefly interested in the matter, and there no longer remains any doubt as to the main facts of the case. Mrs. DAVID MACNAB, the wife of Sir ALLAN's deceased brother, and also, if we mistake not, a sister of his late wife, has for many years been a member of Sir ALLAN's family, and has taken the principal charge of his household. This lady is a strict Catholic, and in her zeal for her Church, seems to have overstepped the bounds of prudence and good feeling. From the statement made by Rev. Mr. GEDDES, Anglican clergyman of Christ's Church, to his congregation last Sunday, we learn that Sir ALLAN had been a member of his congregation for about 27 years, that he took the communion in his church a few weeks ago, that he was present in his place the Sunday but one before his illness, and that on Thursday last he received consolation in spiritual matters from Mr. GEDDES. After that time the Anglican clergyman was denied access to his bedside, and was informed, on calling at Dundurn, that "Sir ALLAN had become a good Catholic, and been received into the bosom of the Romish Church." We believe that there is ample evidence in the hands of the friends of the deceased, to show that at the time when the rites of the Romish Church, baptism, confirmation and extreme unction, were administered to him, he was insensible to what was passing around him. Mr. BURTON, the well-known counsel of Hamilton, called on the Thursday afternoon for the purpose of making some alterations in the will of the dying man, but was compelled to forego the effort by his incapacity to understand what was going on around him. Under such circumstances, the administration of any religious rite requiring, to make it complete, the active volition of the person receiving it, must be considered a mere mockery.

In so far as the surviving relatives of Sir ALLAN MACNAB were concerned, with the exception of the lady whom we have mentioned and her brother, and also in regard to the numerous friends and companions of the deceased, the conversion of the dying Protestant while in an insensible state, into an adherent of the Church of Rome, can only be regarded as an outrage of the grossest kind. They had worshipped with the deceased in a Protestant Church, they had every reason to believe that he died a Protestant, and they naturally expected and desired that they should pay the last tribute to his remains in a Protestant Church, and hear repeated over his tomb the solemn words which he had reverenced in his lifetime. By the trick of a single relative, aided by the clergy of the Catholic Church, these expectations were frustrated. The deceased, having been made a Catholic, while in a state of insensibility, Mrs. MACNAB resolved that he should be buried by Catholic priests, and have Catholic rites performed over his grave. The question became a legal one. The will was opened to discover who had the right to decide. It was found that Mr. T. C. STREET and Mrs. MACNAB were named joint executors. Mr. STREET declined to act, and Mrs. MACNAB became mistress of the situation. The sisters and other friends of the deceased were compelled to stand aside, and see their relative and friend carried beyond their reach. The result was that many of his friends declined to follow the remains to the grave. The general public declined also to participate in the ceremonies, and but a few individuals paid the last tribute of respect to their deceased friend. Surely the fanatical zeal of the Catholic clergy never produced in this country, at least, more distressing or more disgraceful results. They will very soon discover that proselytizing the dead will do much to injure their cause among Protestants, and will lead even their most servile followers to consider whether a church which sanctions such acts is worthy the respect of intelligent men.

GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILROADS.

Important Letter from Col. Thos. A. Scott, Ex-Assistant Secretary of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of Aug. 9, contains extracts from the report of the Contract Committee, with comments reflecting upon my character as an officer, and upon the War Department generally. Believing that no injustice was intended—at least by you—I take the liberty of submitting a few facts, some of which were in possession of that Committee.

On the 18th of April, 1861, I was called into the office of Gov. CURTIN, at Harrisburgh, to assist in the movement of troops from all parts of the State to the camps at the Capital of Pennsylvania, which troops were there to be organized and equipped, and forwarded thence to the National Capital, then supposed to be in imminent danger. I devoted my whole time and energies to effect the results desired, without regard to the price to be paid to the Company, of which I happened to be an officer. All the facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were tendered to and made use of by the State and General Governments, and to this day I have never been a party to any contract for transportation over the works of the Company to which I was attached as its Vice-President. All arrangements for transportation were made by the regular officers of the Quartermaster's Department. Gen. CAMERON—then Secretary of War—sent three messengers to Harrisburgh, urging me to proceed immediately to Washington, without stating the object. After some delay, consequent upon the duties I was then performing for Gov. CURTIN, I left for Washington City, in company with Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER and Gen. ANDREW PORTER, by way of Chambersburgh and Hagerstown, and thence by private conveyance. On arrival at Washington, I reported to the Secretary of War, who assigned to me the duty of organizing some means of transportation *viâ* Annapolis, by which troops could be carried from the North to Washington City. In a few days, with the aid of Mr. FELTON, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, along with such men, material and rolling stock as we were able to bring from his road, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, we were able to form a daily line between the North and the National Capital, by which troops and supplies—then so much needed—could be promptly transported. After this was accomplished, I telegraphed Mr. SMITH, Superintendent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, urging him to furnish the Government a supply of rolling stock for all its wants from their sidings at Baltimore—which were then filled with cars and engines—the Government meanwhile being obliged to bring both engines and cars from Pennsylvania to Annapolis by way of Chesapeake Bay. Mr. SMITH replied that he could not act in the matter without referring it to his Board of Directors, which he did that same evening, and the day following I was notified that the Government could have all the rolling stock needed from time to time. Under this arrangement I telegraphed Mr. FELTON to stop the shipment to Annapolis of engines and cars, and to return those on board vessels already in the harbor at Annapolis, which was done.

I make the foregoing statements for the purpose of letting you understand that my official position at Washington was not of my own seeking, nor was it for the purpose of being a party, directly or indirectly, to benefit the road I was connected with, or any other road or roads in the country. I was not appointed Superintendent of Railroad *Transportation*, but simply as Manager of Government Railroads, or such lines as the Government found it necessary to take direct charge of, and upon which no rates of transportation were ever fixed or charged to the Government, as the latter simply paid the employes for their services and for the supplies necessary to operate the roads. All the transportation of the Government troops and supplies was and is now in charge of the Quartermaster's Department, and I have never contracted for the shipment of a regiment or of a car-load of Government property over the Pennsylvania Railroad or over any other line of railway in the United States. While I was acting as Manager of Roads operated by the Government, bills for transporting troops and equipments of three months' volunteers were being sent in by the various railroad companies of the country to the Quartermaster's Department for adjustment, embracing all kinds of rates from two cents up to four cents per mile for soldiers, and for freights; in many cases double first-class rates for munitions of war and supplies forwarded with troops by passenger trains. One of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department applied to me for some schedule of rates that would serve as a guide to prevent overcharges in the adjustment of the numerous accounts being presented. I therefore prepared a schedule for that purpose, which was intended only as a maximum rate that might be allowed for the collection of volunteers and their supplies in the several States, and for their transportation to the City of Washington when lower rates could not be or were not obtained by officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and by that schedule no Company was permitted to charge *more* than two cents per mile for passengers, nor beyond first-class rates for property moved in passenger trains, though individuals did pay three cents a mile for travel, and double first-class rates for freights moved on passenger trains. It was not intended to interfere in any manner with the joint rates of transportation over the several lines of the country, and I was much surprised in the month of October to find that the schedule prepared by me as a guide had been made into the form of a general order by the Quartermaster's Department, and was still more surprised to learn that any Quartermaster in the service should feel himself bound to pay those rates or any others, when better terms could be secured by him for transportation of Government property under his charge. I may here state that the Governor of Pennsylvania, and, I believe, the Governor of Ohio, also, called a Convention of the Railway officers of their respective States, and after a full discussion of the subject two cents per mile was fixed upon as a fair and reasonable price for the transportation of troops, which was an abatement of 33⅓ per cent. from the usual rates paid then and paid now by the business public on nearly all the railway lines in America. The broad statement made in the Sunday *Herald* a few weeks since, that I ordered rates by which the Government paid 33 per cent. more than individuals paid, and that the receipts of the roads, of which I am an officer, through those rates from Government had been increased 40 per cent., is a gross error on the part of the writer. By a careful examination of the books of this company from the commencement of the rebellion to the present date, I find that our total receipts from the Government of the United States do not reach 4¼ per cent. of our gross receipts, or, about one-tenth of the amount alleged. Our receipts have been greatly increased by the closing of the Mississippi River and by the demand upon the sea-board for products of the West for consumption and for export, all of which has resulted in giving to all the transportation lines of the country a largely increased trade and advanced rates, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has shared in common with other routes, and I am sure that railway-managers and practical business-men of the country will do me the justice to say that the rates fixed from time to time for the general business of the country have not been in any manner affected or influenced by the *maximum* schedule, furnished by me as a guide to the Quartermaster's Department for adjustment of accounts. I was not Assistant Secretary of War at the date of that schedule, and had no right to *issue an order*, even if so disposed, and which I certainly never thought of doing.

The insinuations of the Committee, in regard to the *intentions of the late Secretary of War*, as connected with railway transportation, are, as I believe, without the slightest foundation in fact. He never did, directly or indirectly, authorize or direct me to adopt any measure or give any order to promote the interest of the road between Harrisburgh and Baltimore, nor do I believe that he then knew anything of the detail arrangements of the Quartermaster's Department. His whole time and attention were given to the performance of his more important duties as a Cabinet Minister, with a devotion and integrity which, in due time, will be accorded him. The Committee state that

"There seems to have been a studied effort to destroy certain railroad competition, and advance the interests of peculiar roads. Although the bridges of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, in common with those on the Northern Central, were destroyed by the insurgents, those of the latter were temporarily rebuilt by the War Department at an expense of $14,000; and although the other road was certainly the first reopened to Baltimore, as appears from the testimony of Mr. FELTON, yet troops were actually shipped from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh by the Pennsylvania Central, and from thence by the Northern Central, to Baltimore, nearly doubling the distance."

In reply to the above, I will state that seventeen temporary bridges on the Northern Central Railway were constructed by the Government, at an expense of $14,000; but the Secretary of War refused to allow the Northern Central Railway Company local rates on Government business,—and which, if allowed to a certain date, (as in the case of Mr. FELTON's road,) the Northern Central Railway Company would have gladly paid to the Government the amount expended for the speedy opening of that route, by which supplies from the West could reach the National Capital. Mr. FELTON repaired the damage to the tressel bridges on his road between Baltimore and Havre de Grace, but the Government allowed and paid him local rates on their traffic to a certain date as a consideration; and the differences so allowed, I believe, were satisfactory to Mr. FELTON, whose loyal and patriotic efforts to sustain the Government justly entitled him to any concessions that could be reasonably extended by the Department.

In regard to the shipment of troops from Philadelphia to Baltimore, *viâ* Harrisburgh, the facts are as follows: Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, Commander-in-Chief, ordered the regiments of Col. EINSTEIN and Col. SMALL to be forwarded from Philadelphia to Hagerstown by Railroad, to reinforce the army on the Upper Potomac. Col. THOMAS, then Quartermaster at Philadelphia, in accordance with his instruction, engaged transportation over the Pennsylvania and other railroads leading thereto, which was all provided at West Philadelphia for their prompt movement. Col. EINSTEIN's Regiment was loaded and started by Col. THOMAS. In the meantime, Gen. SCOTT, for reasons satisfactory to him, desired that these two regiments be sent to Washington. Col. SMALL's Regiment was under marching orders but still at Washington-square in Philadelphia, and his route was changed to Mr. FELTON's road. Col. EINSTEIN's Regiment was stopped at Harrisburgh and sent thence to Baltimore, as desired by the Commander-in-Chief. The *facts*, as thus stated, will satisfy all unprejudiced minds that neither the Secretary of War nor myself made, as stated by the Committee, "a special effort to advance the interests of peculiar roads."

Before closing this article I must revert to a singular fact in connection with the report of the Committee, upon which they appear to have formed their conclusions. It is that their evidence on transportation subjects is for the most part derived from officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the leading members of which, in the darkest hour of peril to our National Capital refused, as I understand, the use of their own line to Gov. DENNISTON, of Ohio, to transport United States troops and munitions of war from the West to protect the Capital, and subsequently *failed* to transport Government forces from Baltimore to Washington; and again, that while complaint is made that I fixed a schedule of rates *much below those usually charged to the public*, this same Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has demanded from the Government rates much in excess of those fixed as maximum charges, and has been allowed rates greater than those granted to other companies of the North, whose loyalty has never been doubted, and whose line and facilities have not only *not been withheld* from the Government for a single hour, from the breaking out of this rebellion to the present moment, but have been freely tendered at all times to meet its wants.

The Committee indirectly indorse the loyalty of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of which I have nothing whatever to say; but the loyal people of Baltimore, assembled in mass meeting a few weeks since, give by their resolutions a rather singular contradiction to the conclusions of the Committee. The resolution I refer to was adopted at mass-meeting in Monument-square, of the City of Baltimore, July 28, 1862, and is as follows:

"That the controlling authorities of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and a large majority of their employes now in the employment of the Government, are and have been notoriously, and some of them avowedly disloyal."

During my official connection with the Government roads, and while I had charge of the running of trains over the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, I endeavored to manage their property as carefully as it was possible to do, and the results should not be unsatisfactory to that Company, as not a single accident of any kind occurred by which their property was destroyed or damaged. When they undertake to reflect upon officers of the Government striving to do their duty, it is time for the public to understand a few facts, and from time to time, Mr. Editor, I will furnish them.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that I never sought position or place from the Government, and several times declined the position of Assistant Secretary of War, but was prevailed upon to accept it until some other person could be selected. While an officer of the General Government, I endeavored to perform the duties assigned me from time to time faithfully and well, with the expectation that my efforts might at least be fairly represented.

Very respectfully, THOMAS A. SCOTT.

From Bermuda.

The fishing-smack *Pacific*, from Bermuda, arrived yesterday morning, with some rare line-fish for BARNUM's Aquarium.

MORE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Arrival of the Cahawba at This Port.

The following are the names of the sick and wounded soldiers, from New-York, New-Jersey and New-England, who arrived at this port, in the *Cahawba*, from Harrison's Landing, on Wednesday morning. Nearly as many more from the Western States accompanied them, whose names are not given:

A. W. McKellah, Co. K, 11th Massachusetts.
T. Safford, Co. F, 43d N. Y.
B. E. A. Smith, Co. H, 57th Pennsylvania Reserve.
James Maguire, Co. D, 88th New-York.
S. K. Lewis, Co. K, 3d Exc.
A. Kingstein, Co. K, 3d Exc.
L. L. Hogeboom, Co. I, 3d Excelsior.
Geo. M. Answell, Co. K, 3d Excelsior.
John McCall, Co. G, 38th N. Y.
R. Kimball, Co. B, 4th N. J.
J. R. Oak, Co. F, 38th N. J.
J. N. Sim, Co. I, 85th Penn.
J. W. Hankeson, Co. B, 6th New-Jersey.
J. G. Dales, Co. D, 85th Pa.
James Mealy, Co. I, 1st L. I.
M. Smith, Co. E, 3d Wis.
S. D. Luga, Co. F, 8th N. J.
Edw. Morrissy, Co. D, 69th NY
W. Simmons, Co. E, Battery 5th Massachusetts.
J. Dalton, Co. D, 1st United States Chasseurs.
J. G. Loveland, Co. A, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
Chas. Duffy, Co. E, 6th R. I.
J. Folk, Co. A, 4th U. S. Cav.
A. P. Page, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Art
Jas. Smith, band, 1st N. J.
Dan. Wiley, Co. I, 2d Exc.
David Anderson, Co. E, 1st New-Jersey.
W. Johnson, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
T. Kearney, Co. E, 1st Massachusetts Battery.
W. J. Gamble, Co. G, 3d N. Y.
J. Casey, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
J. Cook, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
W. E. Ozen, Co. E, 64th N. Y.
H. L. Hadgkitt, Co. D, 64th New-York.
Geo. Garland, 1st N. Y. Cav.
Sergt. Mike Wilson, Co. F, 2d Excelsior.
P. McDevitt, Co. F, 2d Excel.
J. Gillespie, Co. F, 2d Excel.
J. Brown, Co. F, 2d Excel.
S. Hunt, Co. I, 2d Excelsior.
P. Kelly, Co. H, 2d Excel.
G. Warden, Co. B, 14th Inf.
T. Bookhub.
Tyler Sneed.
G. Elerman.
W. Holbruer, Co. A, 40th NY
H. D. Roberts, Co. A, 72d N. Y
N. Williams.
C. W. Bartlett.
S. W. Perkins.
Jesse H. Stradling.
M. Mulligan, Co. D, 5th N. H.
J. D. Starke, Co. C, 5th N. H.
Wm. Paul, Co. G, 1st N. J.
S. Brownley, Co. G, 1st N. J.
J. Langeter, Co. C, — N. H.
D. A. Peabody, 5th N. H.
W. Cartney, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
Alex. Hawkins, Co. E, 28th Massachusetts.
C. W. Burky, Co. K, 5th N. H.
Surg. W. S. Words, Co. D, 12th New-York.
D. F. Fuller, Co. H, 1st New-York Artillery.
O. Nelson, Co. I, 2d Excel.
S. Winship, Co. I, 11th Me.
M. Grislin, Co. G, 69th N. Y.
S. S. Miller, Co. A, 92d N. Y.
W. Reed, Co. K, 7th Mass.
St. C. M. Olen, Co. K, 6th New-York Cavalry.
C. B. Stanley, Co. C, 1st Exc.
J. Ginnot, Co. A, 5th N. J.
R. F. Stone, Co. F, 4th N J.
L. B. Larkins, Co. I, 3d Excel.
E. J. Smith, Co. G, 32d N. Y.
John Haines, Co. E, 5th N. Y.
T. J. Lets, Co. D, 4th N. J.
D. W. Barker, Co. H, 4th Me.
A. E. Castom, Co. F, 4th N. J.
A. Patton, Co. C, 72d N. Y.
J. Coleman, Co. C, 72d N. Y.
Corp Pierce, Co. I, 50th N. Y.
Dan. Ryan, Co E, 69th N. Y.
Dan. Eaton, Co. E, 3d Me.
Sgt. J. K. Ryner, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts.
Silas Finney, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
Geo. G. Ridan, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
Corp. J. Slatter, Co. H, 92d New-York.
B. D. Burringame, Co. G, 1st New-York.
W. L. T. King, Co. C, 64th New-York.
Corp. H. C. Mason, Co. C, 64th New-York.
W. B. Whitney, Co. A, 25th Massachusetts.
W. Wilcocks, Co. G, 1st N. Y.
K. L. Rythes, Co. D, 3d Exc.
Sergt. C. Lobdell, Co. B, 11th New-York.
Ernest Leopold, Co. B, 7th New-York.
Jacob Crenold, Co. A, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
H. C. Peabody, Co. D, 44th New-York.
M. Agin, Co. H, 66th N. Y.
Sergt. E. H. Benson, 1st Berdan.
G. Cobus, Co. K, 7th N. J.
A. Hecock, Co. E, 14th Inf.
S. Stoddard, Co. E, 14th Inf.
T. J. Plaisa, Co. A, 100th N. Y.
L. Hobart, Co. B, 72d N. Y.
Sergt. B. Broody, Co. C, 10th New-York.
T. Costelow, Co. K, 99th N. Y.
W. Gill, Co. C, 99th N. Y.
S. Webber, 96th New-York.
C. Johnson, Co. H, 3d Excel.
H. Cook, Co. B, 101st N. Y.
E. Hamisland, Co. F, 2d Cav.
J. Masterson, Co. D, 9th Mass.
Sergt. C. Haskins, Co. G, 14th Infantry.
B. F. Fish, Co. F, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Corp. C. W. Pierce, Co. H, 7th Maine.
Peter Vanderburgh, Co. H, 1st New-York.
A. Milroy, Co. D, 44th N. Y.
S. M. Folsey, Co. E, 6th New-York Cavalry.
V. Lafonte, Co. C, 62d N. Y.
J. Williams, Co. E, 81st N. Y.
C. J. Mosely, Co. I, 18th Excel.
N. Drake, Co. I, 18th Excel.
R. Digger, Co. A, 3d Excel.
O. G. Colison, Co. G, 1st R. I.
D. Peneborer, Co. I, 44th N. Y.
James Lemenon, Co. E, 62d New-York.
Henry Fox, Co. K, 3d N. Y.
A. Barrett, Co. D, 10th Mass.
Thos. Hughes, Co. C, 1st New-York Chasseurs.
Sergt. O. B. Bemeen, Co. C, United States Artillery.
J. Benthensen Co. I, 8th N. Y.
H. Hall, Co. F, 4th Mass.
F. H. Smart, Co. C, 50th N. Y.
Sergt. J. Naeher, Co. A, 14th New-York.
J. Ludwig, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
A. Edmunds, Co. K, 38th N. Y.
A. Dixon, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
J. Thompson, Co. H, 1st N. Y.
H. Pioe, Co. H, 1st N. Y.
S. L. Clark, Co. C, 1st N. Y.
E. Thomas, Co. C, 50th N. Y.
C. E. Watson, Co. D, 2d N. H.
F. Erskind, Co. I, 38th N. Y.
W. Galoni, Co. K, 37th N. Y.
C. Bunningham, Co. K, 18th New-York.
P. Fitzgerald, Co. K, 37th N. Y.
W. G. Walcott, Co. C, 2d N. H.
C. S. Baker, Co. B, 72d N. Y.
Jas. Fisher, Co. B, 65th N Y.
B. Appli, Co. I, 57th N. Y.
Jos. Hands, Co I, 4th N. J.
Ed. Willis, Co. C, 5th Excel.
Ed. Fisch, U. S. Sig. Corps.
J. Deipert, Co. E, 104th N. Y.
W. Gorman, Co. C, 2d Exc'r
Serg. S. G. Gliger, Co. H, 103d Pennsylvania.
M. Collins, Co. C, 2d R. I.
D. Young, Co. G, 3d N. Y.
W. Morris, Co. G, 69th N. Y.
W. E. Beshof, Co. C, 2d Ex.
W. Russell, Co. B, 101st New-York.
P. Gannon, Co. G, 64th N. Y.
A. Fitch, Co. D, 2d Excel.
R. Hughes, Co. B, 101st N. Y.
C. Edwards, Co. E, 100th New-York.
J. Lyzerts, Co. K, 3d U. S. Artillery.
G. Quinby, Co. B, 101st N. Y.
R. S. Beaver, Co. C, 4th New-York Battery.
Serg. H. D. Perkins, 1st Cavalry.
A. Emerle, Co. C, 1st Excel.

G. F. Hankin, Co. B, 72d N. Y.
R. C. Jenking, Co. F, 19th Massachusetts.
J. Kelly, Co. F, 19th Mass.
F. Tufts, Co. F, 19th Mass.
J. R. Thompson, Co. H, 1st New-York.
W. H. Jones, Co. E, 1st L. I.
W. A. Snediker, Co. H, 40th New-York.
Thomas McCormick, Co. D, 40th New-York.
J. Corley, Co. G, 62d N. Y.
J. H. Stevenson, Co. A, 14th United States.
P. Foley, Co. E, 82d N. Y.
P. Mansell, Band, 4th N. J.
C. H. Main, Co. E, 1st R. I. Cavalry.
C. Diggen, Co. K, 1st L. I.
J. F. Flint, Co. E, 37th N. Y.
J. B. Hone, Co. E, 1st Mass.
W. A. Carklin, Co. H, 1st Berdan's.
S. Haston, Co. I, 2d Exc.
T. J. Madeley, Co. H, 2d Exc.
Jas. Keyser, Co. I, 2d Exc.
Sergt. Jas. Brooks, Co. I, 1st Excelsior.
Sergt. R. H. Stone, Co. C, 2d Rhode Island.
W. M. Parker, Co. C, 4th Vt.
Patrick Fagan, Co. K, 3d N. J.
T. W. Bamford, Co. I, 1st Exc.
J. H. Mudgett, And. Sharpshooters.
W. Van Vlied, Co. C, 1st Exc.
Sergt. Eld. A. Tanner, Co. F, 93 New-York.
M. Glassin, Co. B, 8th N. J.
Jos. Stahl, Co. A, 2d N. J.
Alden Bayard Co. E, 100th New-York.
J. Garfield, Co. K, 19th Mass.
Corp. Phil. Metzer, Co. H, 101st New-York.
Sergt. T. Finn, Co. C, 15th New-York Engineers.
B. F. Tyler, Co. F, 3d N. J.
E. Bogan, Co. D, 43d N. Y.
Ph. Chambliss, Co. H, 14th Infantry.
W. H. Sherd, Co. F, 22d Mass
J. F. Austin, Co. K, 77th N. Y
J. D. Decker, Co. C, 69th N. Y
R. Churche, Co. C, 29th Mass
J. Graham, Co. D, 69th N. Y.
F. Mulrey, Co. G, 69th N. Y.
John Vanderlop, Co. D, 50th New-York.
T. F. Lanes, Co. A, 3d N. J.
H. Walton, Co. C, 6th N. J.
J. Charlton, Co. C, 4th New-York Battery.
J. Rodden, Co. B, 6th N. J.
B. Kernan, Co. C, 4th New-York Battery.
Mike Morris, Co. A, 8th N. J.
W. Rixby, Co. E, 20th Ind.
C. Bellinger, Co. C, 4th New-York Battery.
J. Brunnell, Co. H, 7th N. J.
D. Resert, Co. K, 8th N. J.
S. C. Pearce, Co. B, 56th New-York.
T. H. Hubbell, Co. H, 1st New-York Artillery.
Geo. Green, Co. H, 1st N. Y.
W. Inman, Co. D, 4th N. J.
Corp. T. McGittigon, Co. E, 69th New-York.
Chas. Creisty, Co. A, 7th N. J.
Corp. H. T. Mitchell, Co. B, 4th Maine.
Thos. Dutson, Co. B, 18th N. Y.
James Smith, Co. E, 56th N. Y.
J. Bailey, Co. H, 92d N. Y.
W. H. Collins, Co. C, 55th.
H. Thomas, Co. I, 37th N. Y.
Ira Thomson, Co. C, 3d Me.
Corp Danbury, Co. G, 1st N. J.
Ber d Duyse, Co. K, 10th N. Y.
N. E. Banchman, Co. K, 50th New-York.
J. H. Kissick, Co. I, 19th Mass.
J. F. Harrison, Co. B, 3d N. J.
John Smith, Co. A, 55th N. Y.
W. H. Smith, Co. E, 3d Excel.
Erasmus Christoffeuser.
Geo. Collett, Co. C, 3d N. J.
C. O. Waples, Co. I, Conn. Art.
J. Wagner, Co. K, 8th N. J.
A. Feach, Co D, 1st Pa. Res.
R. Kahley, Co. D, 3d Excels.
Corp. N. H. Harris, Co. E, 18th New-York.
J. C. Gilmright, Co. D, 10th York.
W. R. Seeley, Co. A, 1st P. Rit.
J. D. Scott, Co. A, 3d N. J.
G. B. Swift, Co. B, 3d Excel.
J. Young, Co. F, 5th Art.
J. D. Scott, Co. E, 3d Vt.
J. L. A. McCall, Co. B, 6th N. J.
J. Drew, Co. I, 32d Mass.
J. Flattery, Co. E, 3d Excel.
Sergt. Jas. Colden, Co. E, 3d Excelsior.
Henry Baker, Co. E, 3d Exc.
Thos Sevyger, Co. C, 1st Exc.
George Williams.
A. Mansburg, Co. H, 77th N. Y
J. M. Lever, Co. C, 4th N. J
D. Smith, Co D, 6th N. Y. Cav.
M. L. Wren, Co. H, 69th N. Y.
E. Gallagher, Co. E, 69th N. Y.
F. Gulliver, Co. G, 9th Maine.
Sergt. F. Clarke, Co. F, 37th New-York.
Dr. W. Ammerman, 87th N. Y.
M. Dougherty, Co. G, 5th Excelsior.
W. Randall, Co. F, 1st Conn.
P. Faynor, Co. A, 2d N. Y.
J. Phillips, Co. G, 12th N. Y.
J. Denton, Co. B, 32d N. Y.
J. Dalvany, Co. H, 44th N. Y.
J. Fincker, Co. E, 55th N. Y.
J. Shoemaker, Co. D, 1st New-York Artillery.
Wm. Trebitter, Co. H, 4th New-York.
H. E. Smith, Co. K, 3d Art.
Corp Jos Savoy, Co K, 93d New-York.
Hugh Blessington, Co D, 19th Massachusetts.
John A Connor, Co F, 85th New-York.
Thos S Neile, Co D, 4th N J.
Simon S Brown, Co C, 50th New-York.
H C Dodge, Co E, 15th Mass.
Corp F C Rapalyea, Co H, 1st New-Jersey.
S Willis, Co K, 93d N Y.
J J Stark, Co E, 96th N Y.
E Hays, 12th New-York, buried at sea.
F Matise, Co A, 1st New-Jersey Artillery.
A Kollenback, Co A, 1st New-Jersey Artillery.
J A Frosh, Co H, 40th N Y.
E. N. Fisher, Co. D, 1st Conn. Artillery.
J. Beighsmaun, Co. G, 3d Exc.
J. Kelley, Co. D, 101st N. Y.
A. J. Undeshaper, Co. C, 1st Rhode Island.
M. Pensey, Co. I, 40th N. Y.
W. B. Oer, Co. G, 101st N. Y.
J. DeFiroe, Co. I, 2d Excelsior.
J. T. Anders, Co. I, 2d Exc.
J. H. Chapman, Co. B, 1st N. Y.
J. S. Crosby, Co. C, 2d Mass.
N. O'Dell, Co. E, 1st N. Y.
C. Bury, Co. I, 3d Maine.
J. Maston, Co. I, 3d Exc.
W. Emery, Co. C, 1st Exc.
N. Hafburt, Co. C, 1st Exc.
J. Richard, Co. C, 1st Exc.
A. Miller, Co. G, 1st Exc.
F. Hickley, Co. A, 72d N. Y.
J. Wilhouson, Co. A, 72d N. Y.
C. Bover, Co. A, 72d N. Y.
J. Heley, Co. C, 1st N. Y.
F. M. Dewey, Co. C, 10th Mass.
A. Slopter, Co. K, 101st N. Y.
N. Glazner, Co. F, 92d N. Y.
Henry Woodell, Co. D, 1st Conn. Artillery.
P. Mullin, Co. K, 33d N. Y.
Jas. Smith, Co. C, 71st N. Y.
Jas. Jordan, Co. I, 71st N. Y.
J. Pierce, Co. I, 102d N. Y.
J. Penny, Co. F, 2d Excel.
A. W. Archer, Co. H, 3d N. Y.
W. A. Hughes, Oneida Cav.
G. W. Phillips, 2d U. S. Inf.
S. W. Fary, 1st Excelsior.
Serg. C. Balchrist, Co. F, 1st New-York.
L. Hopkins, Co. D, 12th N. Y.
W. H. Barker, Co. K, 100th New-York.
Jos. Hiss, Co. C, 3d N. Y.
Serg. S. Perkins, Co. C, 71st Massachusetts.
S. C. Chaplier, Co. F, 3d Vt.
F. Roswell, Co. F, 3d Vt.
W. Stanley, Co. K, 4th N. J.
C. Schafner, Co. F, 2d Ex.

Arrival of the Kennebec Transport at Philadelphia.

The transport *Kennebec* arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday, bringing the following sick and wounded from Gen. McCLELLAN's army:

Lieut. Fred. W. Cobb, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire.
Thos. Rollins, Co. A, 73d N. Y.
J. H. Palmer, Co. A, 16th Massachusetts.
Corp. Oscar C. Allen, Co. H, 2d New-Hampshire.
Wm. D. Nelson, Co. F, 2d N. H.
John McCarty, Co. F, 16th Massachusetts.
Terrence Rogers, Co. I, 16th Massachusetts.
J. F. Makin, Co. K, 16th Mass.
C. F. Burdett, Co. K, 16th Mass.
Henry F. Burgess, Co. F, 16th Massachusetts.
Edward B. Currier, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
Horatio N. Gates, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
Michael Kelly, Co. I, 16th Massachusetts.
Roswell J. Adams, Co. C, 16th Massachusetts.

Wm. M. Lock, Co. H, 16th Massachusetts.
John McMahon, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
George C. Chamberlain, Co. H, 2d New-Hampshire.
James H. Palmer, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
Orleans S. Laton, 2d N. H.
Benjamin Sawyer, Co. F, 2d New-Hampshire.
O. W. Garvin, Co. G, 2d N. H.
Robt. Brown, Co. F, 2d N. H.
Lucius Thatcher, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire.
Chas. D. Tuttle, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire.
Reul P. Nims, Co. A, 2d N. H.
Charles W. Adams, Co. I, 2d New-Hampshire.
Nathaniel Riker, Co. H, 2d New-Hampshire.
Charles A. Burnham, Co. C, 2d New-Hampshire.

Nich. Long, Co. E, 2d N. H.
Henry A. Thompson, Co. H, 2d New-Hampshire.
Jas. Dagin, Co. A, 73d N. Y.
Sergt. Wm. Johnson, Co. A, 73d New-York.
O. P. Day, Co. H, 2d N. H.
H. O. Cram, Co. G, 2d N. H.
G. D. Gould, Co. D, 2d N. H.
Geo. Adams, Co. K, 73d N. Y.
A. McCarty, Co. G, 74th N. Y.
A. Roanig, Co. D, 74th N. Y.
W. Miller, Co. D, 74th N. Y.
F. Dithner, Co. F, 74th N. Y.
J. R. Dory, Co. I, 74th N. Y.
Wm. B. Mills, Co. F, 2d New-Hampshire.
Abner A. Farmer, Co. D, 1st New-York Artillery.
J. Rand, Co. H, 4th U. S. Art.
A. Long, Co. D, 4th N. Y. Art.
J. B. W. Griffin, 4th N. Y. Art.
G. Gleason, Co. G, 72d N. Y.
Sergt. John A. Magee, Co. E, 10th Pennsylvania.
Albert N. Olney, Co. H, 14th New-York.
A. D. Jones, Co. C, 5th Mich.
F. N. Howard, Co. E, 85th N. Y.
G. A. Lecock, Co. H, 85th N. Y.
J. States, Co. D, 4th N. J.
P. Lanning, Co. D, 4th N. J.
Geo. Ferrington, Co. C, 96th New-York.
S. Bassett, Co. E, 1st Mass.
Phillip Flanders, Co. G, 50th New-York.
J. O'Donell, Co. D, 14th Ind.
Corp. Geo. A. Tenney, Co. C, 1st Massachusetts.
J. J. Cox, Co. I, 50th N. Y.
Barton Ten Eyck, Co. D, 50th New-York.
C. Sode, Co. B, 50th N. Y.
A. Speers, Co. D, 92d N. Y.
C. L. Tilton, Co. C, 1st Mass.
B. H. Baxter, Co. A, 1st Mass.
B. F. Buxton, Co. D, 1st Mass.
F. Maden, Co. D, 1st Mass.
A. Van Astram, Co. B, 50th New-York.
Hugh McCabe, Co. A, 2d Mich.
F. A. Plympton, Co. G, 15 Mass.
Geo. W. Ryan, Co. B, 32d Mass.
G. W. Gates, Co. C, 32d Mass.
J. Ryarson, Co. E, 1st N. Y.
Corp. J. W. Dana, Co. I, 1 Mass.
J. A. Palmer, Co. F, 2d Mich.
Almond Cines, Co. K, 1st N. Y.
W. H. Allen, Co. F, 2d Mich.
E. O. Porter, Co. A, 67th N. Y.
Charles H. Bickford, Co. A, 5th N. H.—died Aug. 11.
J. J. Kerney, Co. E, 14th Ind.
Sergt. L. P. Leland, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
L. Keller, Co. D, 100th N. Y.
J. Hughes, Co. F, 15th Mass.
O. W. Clark, Co. E, 2d Mich.
G. Dean, Co. C, 101st N. Y.
L. H. Green, Co. I, 16th Mass.
W. Sibley, Co. G, 16th Mass.
A. B. Griffin, Co. H, 93d N. Y.
G. L. Leemon, Co. I, 7th Va.
H. Emerson, Sturgis Rifles, N. Y., died Aug. 10.
M. Hendersham, Co. H, 7th Virginia.
E. S. Cook, Co. A, 7th Me.
W H. Pitcher, Co. H, 7th Me.
N. Groun, Co. K, 7th Me.
J. Tisdell, Co. D, 8th Ohio.
Wm. Philips, Co. I, 7th Va.
B. T. Godfrey, Co. F, 29th Massachusetts.
J. E. Myers, Co. K, 8th Ohio.
J. Riends, Co. K, 8th Ohio.
D. Potter, Co. K, 8th Ohio.
Corp. Chas. Starkey, Co. K, 1st Long Island.
Sergt. Smith Snyder, Co. I, 56th New-York.
L. Henderson, Co. L, 56th N. Y.
Naring H. Amesbury, Co. D, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
F. Straucher, Co. F, 77th N. Y.
Cavin Austin, Co. I, 3d Mich.
A. Birchoss, Cit. Nurse.
E. Marcy, Co. B, U. S. Eng.
J. Warner, Co. K, 93d N. Y.
J. Dame, Co. D, 92d N. Y.
Sgt. DeWitt Chapin, Oneida Cavalry.
E. Butter, Co. I, 39th N. Y.
J. Sullivan, Co. K, 2d R. I
T. H. Merrill, Co, E, 7th Massachusetts.
Geo. W. Noott.
Jesse Grogg, Co. A, 5th M. S. Artillery.
S. Fredericks, Co. G, 57th New-York.
Carlon Ricker, Co. F, 7th New-York.
J. F. Albro, Co. I, 1st U. S. Sharpshooters.
John Mills, Co. G, 23d Penn., died Aug. 10, 1862.
Titus Pomeroy, Co. H, 60th N. Y., died Aug. 11, 1862.
Anthony Fees, Co. H, 5th N. Y.
E. Warford, Co. K, 8th N. J.
Wm. T. Mead, Co. F, 4th N. J.
S. Emerlheiser, Co. G, 103d Pennsylvania.

O. Marshall, Co. F, 74th N. Y.
J. Sternolee, Co. D, 74th N. Y.
Sergt. Oscar A. Moore, Co. I, 2d New-Hampshire.
R. Welch, Co. B, 2d N. H.
N. Thayer, Co. F, 2d N. H.
J. O. Flanders, Co. F, 2d N. H.
C. A. Goodwin, Co. B, 2d N. H.
W. R. Pilbrich, Co. H, 2d N. H.
J. M. Wiggins, Co. F, 2d N. H.
C. H. Blake, Co. H, 2d N. H.
C. A. Mace, Co. B, 2d N. H.
J. Ferrett, Co. A, 2d N. H.
Henry H. Marsh, Co. A, 2d New-Hampshire.
J. Sherry, Co. C, 4th N. J.
Sergt. James Egan, Co. E, 4th U. S. Cavalry.
P. Traner, Co. B, 16th N. Y.
J. Rooney, Co. F, 65th N. Y.
J. Conrad, Co. H, 15th N. Y.
L. Costean, Co. B, 63d N. Y.
T. Duggan, Co. A, 14th Ind.
J. Parthner, Co. I, 93d Pa.
J. Leonard, Co. D, 3d Me.
J. Weaver, Co. C, 101st N. Y.
A. J. Dickinson, U. S. Sig. Crp.
J. Lupeshall, Co. D, 1st N. Y.
W. Cadham, Co. G, 5th Mich.
G. Young, Co. A, 93d N. Y.
W. B. Ayres, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
Sergt. H. D. Wakeman, Co. F, 50th New-York.
L. Coburn, Co. D, 50th N. Y.
W. Cole, Co. C, 50th N. Y.
S. E. Day, Co. A, 1st Mass.
D. McCormick, Co. C, 1st Massachusetts.
D. Hobart, Co. G, 1st Mass.
Corp. Wm. Davison, Co. C, 1st Massachusetts.
Sergt. M. Mealy, Co. C, 1st Massachusetts.
H. B. Butler, Co. D, 1st Massachusetts.
John Hopkins, Co. I, 1st Massachusetts.
J. Garney, Co. D, 1st Mass.
J. W. Anderson, Co. C, 1st Massachusetts.
F. Cornople, Co. G, 100th N. Y.
E. D. Gaffin, Co. D, 32d Mass.
Corp T. Stewart, Co. C, 7th Va.
Corp. J. A. Leard, Co. A, 3d Me.
Hosp. Steward Allen Keeffer, 40th New-York.
A. Caswell, Co. A, 1st R. I. Cav.
Sergt. J. P. Housen, 7th Va.
C. N. Swan, Co. K, 7th Va.
Jos. Eggleston, Co. E, 2d Vt.
L. Borden, Co. G, 15th Mass.
Alex. King, Co. F, 7th Va.
M. McCann, Co. I, 2d N. Y.
J. S. Nally, Co. B, 3d N. Y. Art.
J. B. Gammon, Co. E, 15th N. Y.
J. M. Johnson, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
J. Kirkland, Co. C, 8th Ohio.
T. Haynes, Co. E, 5th N. H.
W. B. Johnson, Co. E, 5th N. H.
F. Hiefeny, Co. I, 8th Ohio.
I. C. Davis, Co. H, 23d Ind.
E. N. Helmeck, Co. I, 7th Va.
Wm. Moore, Co. K, 7th Me.
E. Baker, Co. H, 8th Ohio.
W. Rodman, Co. C, 3d N. J.
A. Steinburg, Co. B, 59th N. Y.
H. William, Co. B, 36th N Y.
J. L. White, Co. I, 7th Me.
J. F. Moon, Co. G, 11th Me.
M. White, Co. D, 64th N. Y.
M. Dubois, Co. G, 8th Ohio.
Jos. Byle, Co. D, 92d N. Y.
J. A. Henny, Co. H, 64th New-York.
G. Smidt, Co. K, 2d N. Y.
J. Miller, Co. K, 2d N. Y.
Anson W. Hutchinson, Co. B, 32d New-York.
Albert Ridoc, Co. A, 7th Me.
O. Smith, Co. B, 5th Mich.
S. B. Gamons, Co. H, 7th Massachusetts.
Wm. Buffington, Co. C, 8th Illinois Cavalry.
W. S. Fry, Co. D, U. S. Sh.
H. Carpenter, Co. K, 8th Ohio.
J. Teach, Co. A, 8th Ohio.
Wm. Parker, Co. B, 7th Me.
A. Cunningham, Co. C, 4th Maine.
F. Barber, Co. A, 7th Mass.
G. Seaford, Co. D, 1st L. I.
Isaiah Housler, Co. K, 8th O.
O. Boglan, Co. F, 40th N. Y.
C. Edwards, Co, E, 5th Me.
H. H. Lawton, Co. D, 18th Massachusetts.
A. Engirke, Co. K, 16th Mich.
Wm. Miller, Co. K, 8th Ohio.
Sgt. Edgar Kelsey, Co. C, 98th New-York.
W. Walker, Co. H, 16th Mich.
E. Bodinus, Co. A, 16th Mich.
H. Becker, Co. G, 100th N. Y.
Wm. W. Carrick, Co. H, 10th New-York.
A. A. Powers, Co. H, 8th N. J.
John Ogden, Co. K, 3d N. J.
J. Hannston, Co. D, 6th R. I.
Wm. Stearns, Co. K, 3d Me.
Corp. Wm. R. Drake, Co. G, 40th New-York.
Surg. J. P. Phillips, 37th New-York.

THE INVALIDS OF THE ARMY.

How They Are to be Cared For—Arrival of the Daniel Webster with Vegetables and Nurses—One Man Missing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

The sanitary steamer and transport *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN, arrived here this evening, bringing a large company of nurses, and a cargo of 2,000 barrels of potatoes and onions. The soldiers will welcome her with tears in their eyes. She had some one hundred and twenty-five nurses, sixty of whom were landed at Old Point in charge of Dr. J. R. BRONSON, who is to organize the United States Hospital at Mill Creek. One person who answered to the roll-call on Thursday afternoon, as W. W. WILLIAMS, on Friday morning could not be found on board. It is feared that he fell overboard during the night. It is a careless habit that some people have of sleeping on the ship's rail, or on the benches near the side of the ship, so that by the slightest movement they will fall overboard. It is a very easy way of committing suicide without knowing it. No one on board seems to know anything of WILLIAMS, and I have a lingering hope that there may be some mistake about it, and that he may not be drowned after all.

The Sanitary Commission, as is already known, have handed over its portfolio to the Government, and henceforth all the hospital ships and steamers will be under the control and direction of the regular Medical Staff of the Army. Dr. E. S. DUNSTER, late Medical Director in the Department of Western Virginia, FREMONT's command, is appointed Director of Transports. With a true appreciation of the important services rendered by the Sanitary Commission, some of the chief Surgeons and Assistants have been retained. On the *Webster* Dr. DRAKE continues Surgeon in charge, assisted by Dr. J. T. RYERSON. Several of the old nurses who have proved themselves efficient continue on board, so that the transition from the former dispensation will be as natural and easy as possible. And here let me bestow a passing word of deserved eulogium upon JONATHAN REVELL, one of the "fixtures" on the *Webster*. He is an old and honored graduate of Prof. PEASE's institution at the Five Points. REVELL is no rose-water philanthropist, but is devoted, heart and soul, to the duties of his self-chosen mission. To an excellent judgment in the care of the sick, he unites the industry, endurance and tenderness so necessary for one in his position. Always active and in the right place, he has been a valuable assistant on board the hospital ships—the surgeons being witness. On one occasion, finding a poor little drummer-boy, who was too sick and weak to walk, he took the friendless little fellow in his arms and carried him two miles on board the ship, where he nursed and cared for him with the tenderness of a mother. Messrs. J. K. BABCOCK, DAVENPORT, MACY, ALLIBONE, HIGGINS and HOBBY are also honorably mentioned for the services they have rendered in the care of the sick and wounded.

Dr. DUNSTER, who now directs the movements of the hospital transports, in stature and build is not unlike Mr. OLMSTED, the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission. He appears to possess all the executive talent of that gentleman, with something more of that robustness of character so necessary in the management of subordinates, and has the reputation of being an excellent surgeon.

The change in the *régime* from the homelike spirit which prevailed under the Sanitary rule, to the rigid and more unsocial style of the regular service, no doubt will breed some discontents. From the well-set table with crockery and other comforts, the nurses now share the plain and simple fare allowed to soldiers, with no milk in the coffee. The men are on the average a very good selection. Most of them have evidently "seen better days," while a few could not have seen much worse. One came on board with a dismally blackened eye. Another, with a rather seedy exterior, displayed a very red nose, turned up most inquisitively at the end and standing.

The soldiers who have enjoyed the ministrations of angelic forms and the soft hands of women, will hardly tolerate the presence of these rough specimens of the masculine race. In the hospitals, however, may it *not* be hoped that the invalid soldier will still meet with an occasional glimpse of a woman to soften the rough couch or "bathe his fevered brow?" If put to vote no one could be in doubt as to which kind of nurses the soldier would prefer. A few of these nurses are evidently too old to be "liable" under the draft, while there is rather too great a preponderance of young men, considering the pressing demand for soldiers. It is more honorable, however, to nurse a wounded soldier at $20 a month and rations than to run off to Canada to evade duty to one's country in a time of public peril. No young lady will ever give her hand to one whose feet are so swift to carry him out of harm's way. Such a husband would leave his wife in the hands of a highwayman, or if capsized in a boat, would seize the only life-buoy at hand for his own preservation and permit her to drown. Would it not be well for each State which is represented in the army to send for service its proper quota of nurses as well as of soldiers?

All the sick and wounded of the army who are not able to march are ordered to be removed. We are on the eve of stirring times.

The occupation of Malvern Hill by HOOKER and SEDGWICK, on Tuesday, the capture of 100 of the enemy's cavalry, and subsequent results, have already been reported to you.

AUG. 9.—The enemy to-day are reported 50,000 strong at that place. A large force of our own now watches them from the south side of the river, and our batteries occupy the two points from which the midnight attack of Thursday was made. The gunboats also keep a sharp eye on the river movements of the rebels above Turkey Bend. Look out for squalls.

E. S.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Lieut. W. E. Farwell, of the Massachusetts Eleventh, Drummed Out of Camp upon a False Charge of Cowardice—Indignation of the Men—The Troops on the Alert.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

Ill reports travel fast, and, doubtless, ere this reaches you, the name of an officer, who has sustained throughout the bloody scenes of this Peninsular campaign a reputation for bravery, will have been disgraced far and wide. I allude to Lieut. WM. E. FARWELL, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, First Brigade, HOOKER's Division, who was this morning drummed through the ranks of that command, in punishment of a charge of desertion. The surprise of the troops, who were at an early hour paraded, was universal. No intimation of the proceedings was given to any one, and it was not until the large column was formed, and the "Rogue's March" struck up, that the brigade knew of his disgrace. The officer made his appearance on the ground, under guard, *fully invested with his insignia of rank*, and a large board upon his back, upon which was inscribed "Lieut. WILLIAM E. FARWELL, deserted his regiment while marching to meet the enemy."

The circumstances which led to this unpleasant exhibition, although reflecting unfavorably upon the performance of his military obligations faithfully, can, in the minds of a majority of our highest military executives, in no wise be construed into so flagrant a character as to warrant strictly the extraordinary and severe measures prosecuted against the offender.

It was advertised on the placard that he had deserted his regiment while marching to meet the enemy. Can this construction be fairly put upon the true circumstances of the case? Lieut. FARWELL was, at the time he is alleged to have committed his offence, (which was on the occasion of the late affair at Malvern Hill,) absent from the division encampment, to which he did not return until too late to join his regiment, and was until then ignorant that a movement had been made. He expressed a willingness and desire to join his company, but the troops were far in the advance, probably at or near their place of attack, and the roads were closed against every one by the rear guard. None were allowed to pass.

This is the immediate cause of punishment, but anterior circumstances have doubtless had important weight with Gen. GROVER in inflicting the severe penalty meted out. Lieut. FARWELL had tendered his resignation, assigning reasons not characterized with strong discretion, and which probably gave offence, aside from the sentiment his document presented. He claimed that the service had become disgusting to him, and that he no longer could maintain his interest in the war, and whatever duty he further performed would be done with reluctance. His previous application for a furlough, and a subsequent resignation of office, had been returned disapproved. Then, in a thoughtless moment, followed the resignation, couched in the above tenor. The sentiment thus strongly expressed, produced an unfavorable effect upon his Generals, and the resolution was formed by his Brigadier to place him in disgrace, and to carry out the punishment without the customary Court-martial deeming the cause sufficient to warrant so irregular and summary a proceeding.

But to the scene. A bewildered feeling dominated the senses of the troops as the strange and rare spectacle of an officer's being drummed through the ranks, moved before their eyes, and not a murmur of pity, indignation or satisfaction broke the stillness of the occasion. Every faculty seemed paralyzed, and complete amazement grasped all thought and nerve as with a grip of iron. All gazed with senseless and stupefied eyes upon the scene. But when it was over—when the sad pageant had passed away—the pride of the soldier awoke within the lines. The facts of the case spread like electricity through the ranks, and tears of pity, murmurs of indignation, and open imprecations against the leaders of this unparalleled proceeding, as they termed it, aroused the senses of every soldier on the field. A universal feeling of sympathy pervaded the mass, and but the sentiment of strongest condemnation actuated their thoughts as they marched to quarters.

The result of this strong measure cannot be easily foreseen; but at present the indignation of the entire brigade is aroused, and has already extended to other commands in the division. Had such a proceeding been anticipated or announced, it is very doubtful if a single officer or soldier would have witnessed the disgrace. If intended as an example, it has entirely failed of beneficial effect. In face of the facts, it is boldly denounced as unwarrantable, tyrannical and a disgrace upon the service as well as upon an officer who has, upon every occasion, served his country nobly, faultlessly and bravely. Not a whisper of doubt against his courage and bravery can be raised, and although tacitly disgraced, he still remains a pattern of the true soldier in the hearts of his brigade. With them he is injured rather than disgraced, and his military reputation is all the more exalted and appreciated.

The truth of the whole matter is, the brigade feels the disgrace more—tenfold more—than the gallant soldier selected for punishment. It was this brigade that kept at bay the enemy on the Lower Potomac, through the storms of last Winter. His footmarks are palpable still, hedged in by the soil furrowed up by the missiles of death, and no officer was braver there. It was this brigade that first met the battle-shock at Williamsburgh, and in the human breastwork that flung back the assaults of the foe beat no braver heart than his. At Fair Oaks, Savage's Station, Malvern Hill, and all along the terrible retreat to James River, he was there, brave and fearless as the bravest, although ill and unfit for duty. And even in the shadows of this, to him, eventful morning, he marched disgraced, but lion-hearted, along the lines of his old brigade, manfully braving that humiliation which, more than death, the soldier dreads.

There is one circumstance which creates a doubt whether Lieut. FARWELL is really the officer intended to be thus ignominiously punished. It is this: Gen. GROVER, in conversation with an officer, remarked that the conduct of the Lieutenant would have been more excusable had he not once been Court-martialed for a like offence (cowardice.) Now, it is a fact established by the affirmation of every officer in his regiment, that no such charge has ever been made against him, and that his conduct has never been questioned upon such grounds, but another, bearing the same name, has. He has always been known as a cool, brave, quiet and efficient officer; and, aside from the indiscretion, or offence, contained in his letter of resignation, his record stands as fair as that of any officer in his regiment.

After marching in front of each regiment of the brigade he was conducted to his quarters, under guard, to await further action. An effort is to be made to gain him a hearing. Trial he has had none, and the surprise came upon him simultaneously with that of those who witnessed his disgrace.

Cavalrymen coming into camp from the vicinity of Malvern Hill to-day, report the rebels at that place in force this morning. Unbroken quiet characterizes the army. All are waiting with anxiety the result of recent movements, and the new draft has increased wonderfully the buoyant anticipations of the men. The effect of the news was electric, and even those prostrate with sickness showed strong symptoms of delight. In many instances it had a favorable effect upon their health. New life and animation sprang up everywhere, and a strong desire to have one more brush with the enemy before being reinforced, is uppermost. This is especially the feeling in Gen. HOOKER's Division. With such a leader that hardy and enviable corps would brave heavy odds. The General is proud of his command and the reputation they enjoy and have so nobly sustained. His command is proud of him, and will follow him anywhere.

PLEBS.

A Reconnoissance Up York River.

GEN. VAN ALEN GOES UPON A CRUISE—A VISIT TO WEST POINT—RECEPTION OF OUR PEOPLE THERE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YORKTOWN, Sunday, Aug. 10, 1862.

The York River of to-day presents as strong a contrast to the York River of a month ago, as New-York Harbor of 1662 to that of 1862. Now all is quiet and peaceful, as though its waters had never been howled over by screeching shot and shell, or its depths plowed by the vast fleet of the army of the Potomac; now, as we look from the commanding bluffs of old York off towards the broad Chesapeake, not an object can be seen to obstruct the view, not one sail to whiten the horizon. The grim and solemn hull of the gunboat *Chocura* keeps hourly watch over the waters of the river and the works of Gloucester Point, and but little transpires day or night but what the careful scrutiny of Capt. PATTERSON brings to light.

Gen. VAN ALEN, being desirous of ascertaining the situation of matters up the river, on Friday last planned a little trip with Capt. PATTERSON, of the *Chocura*, as far as West Point. Friday morning opened bright and beautiful; a fresh breeze from the west lightened the atmosphere, and filled all hands with new life and vigor. At 8 o'clock the Captain's gig and first cutter of the gunboat took the party, consisting of Gen. VAN ALEN, Capt. REVERE, Provost-Marshal, and Lieut. PEASE, Aide-de-Camp, on board the *Chocura*, which lay ready with steam up; the boats were soon on the "davies," when the shrill whistle of the boatswain called attention, while his melodious voice, which must have arisen from the depths of his boots, summoned all hands forward to raise anchor as the pilot takes his position and we are fairly under weigh. The look-out from aloft is seen peering in every direction with his glass, as if he would gather the rebel hoards even from the bowels of the earth, but none could be found on the right or the left and no occasion offered for awakening the echoes of the surrounding hills by the deep-mouthed tones of our 11-inch Dahlgrens or pet 20-pound rifles. Nothing of interest occurred on the way up, and the time was passed in watching the sailors at their different occupations. Here would be found a party squatted on the spotless deck deeply engaged in the mysteries of checkers; there another absorbed in dominoes; and, again, another in backgammon, while others were reading, writing, "fixing up" their clothes—but all busy and all happy. It would be hard to realize from the picture there presented that the same participants could be roused to the fury of demons, and send forth death-dealing missiles with as little thought as was given to their games. Shortly after noon anchor was dropped abreast of the West Point wharf, when the party, led by Gen. VAN ALEN and Capt. PATTERSON, and accompanied by an armed escort of the Eighth Regiment New-York Militia, disembarked at the wharf on the Mattapony, where everything looked deserted and dilapidated. But two individuals greeted our vision; they were duly hailed and invited to a conference, when the General and Capt. PATTERSON seated themselves beneath the inviting shade of some neighboring trees and gathered what news they could. The party either knew very little or too much, as nothing could be gleaned from them of the operations of the rebels; one was asked whether he was a rebel; he demanded what was meant by a rebel. Capt. PATTERSON explained, when Secesh remarked that one was bound to go with one's native State; but he had always been in favor of the Union. While this group was thus engaged, the boys took a stroll through the town, dropping into the various houses, in most of which numerous women and children were found, who generally treated the Yankees with sullen silence—but no men were there. We finally all brought up at the hotel, a substantial, capacious building, kept by Mrs. NEW. In it were domiciled some half a dozen of the fair sex, one or two of whom were well favored by Dame Nature. They informed us, during the conversation, that they were *Virginia ladies*, and, as they treated us in an unexceptionable manner, we had no reason to doubt their words. The pleasure of passing a few moments in the society of ladies, albeit they were inimical to our cause, detained us at the hotel for a half-hour or more, and it was time not altogether thrown away, as we learned from them that there had been no vessels trading between the Mattapony and the Pamunkey, as was reported to Capt. PATTERSON, since our fleets left the latter river. They said they had had no coffee or sugar for weeks, and they had almost forgotten the taste of salt. They do not, however, seem to know the value of good U. S. coin, as they charged fabulous prices for some vegetables, and appeared quite indifferent as to whether they sold them or not. Considering our mission accomplished, we took our departure about three o'clock, rather pleased to get once more on the water, as the sun poured down its rays with most tropical heat, throwing the mercury close to the hundreds. We had been aboard but a few minutes when everything was whistled ready for a start, and soon the gallant craft was steaming down the river at the rate of ten knots—homeward bound.

A. D. C.

GEN. BUTLER VS. GEN. PHELPS.

The Contraband Question at New-Orleans.

The following letters, which have recently passed between Gens. BUTLER and PHELPS, disclose the progress which these officers have made in the discussion of the contraband question:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1862.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I beg leave to inclose to you copies of orders and correspondence with Gen. PHELPS upon the subject of arming and equipping the negroes.

Gen. PHELPS, without orders and without my knowledge, has organized five companies of negroes, and the first official information I had of his doings in that behalf was a requisition for arms and equipments for them.

It becomes more necessary in my judgment to employ them differently, and I thought by the means I could find employment for all, and not raise the question offensively between Gen. PHELPS and myself, until it was settled at Washington, and, therefore, sent the order to employ the negroes without sending an answer to his requisition. But his letter of resignation has left me no choice but to insist that my order should be obeyed.

I submit the whole matter to the Department. I need not discuss it. Gen. SHEPLEY, who has been with you, can do it much better than I can. Mr. ROSELIUS, who I have sent by the *Connecticut*, can tell you much more fully than it were possible to do in a dispatch what has been the effect of the course of Gen. PHELPS.

An insurrection broke out amongst the negroes a few miles up the river, which caused the women of that neighborhood to apply to an armed boat belonging to us, passing down, for aid, and the incipient revolt was stopped by informing the negroes that we should repel an attack by them upon the women and children.

All is for the determination of the Department, to which I shall give the fullest obedience. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 30, 1862.

Capt. R. S. Davis, A. A. A. General:

SIR: I inclose herewith requisitions for arms, accoutrements, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c., for three regiments of Africans, which I propose to raise for the defence of this point. The location is swampy and unhealthy, and our men are dying at the rate of two or three a day. The Southern loyalists are willing, as I understand, to furnish their share of the tax for the support of the war; but they should also furnish their quota of men, which they have not thus far done. An opportunity now offers of supplying the deficiency, and it is not safe to neglect opportunities in war. I think that, with the proper facilities, I could raise the three regiments proposed in a short time, without holding out any inducements or offering any reward. I have now upwards of three hundred Africans, organized into five companies, who are all willing and ready to show their devotion to our cause in any way that it may be put to the test. They are willing to submit to anything rather than to slavery.

Society in the South seems to be on the point of dissolution, and the best way of preventing the African from becoming instrumental in a general state of anarchy is to enlist him in the cause of the Republic. If we neglect his services, any petty military chieftain, by offering him freedom, can have them for the purpose of robbery and plunder. It is for the interests of the South as well as for the North that the African should be permitted to offer his block for the temple of freedom. Sentiments unworthy of the man of the present day—worthy only of Cain—could prevent such an offer from being accepted. I would recommend that the cadet graduates of the present year should be sent to South Carolina and this point to organize and discipline our African levies, and that the more promising non-commissioned officers and privates of the army be appointed as company officers to command them. Prompt and energetic efforts in this direction would probably accomplish more towards a speedy termination of the war and an early restoration of peace and amity than any other course which could be adopted. I have the honor to remain, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 31, 1862.

GENERAL: The General Commanding wishes you to employ the contrabands in and about your camp in cutting down all the trees, &c., between your lines and the lake, and in forming abattis according to the plan agreed upon between you and Lieut. WEITZEL when he visited you some time since. What wood is not used by you is much needed in this city. For this purpose I have ordered the Quartermaster to furnish you with axes and tents for the contrabands to be quartered in. By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 31, 1862.

Capt. R. S. Davis, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The communication from your office of this date, signed "By order Major-General BUTLER," directing me to employ the contrabands in and about my camp in cutting down all the trees between my lines and the lake, &c., has just been received. In reply, I must state that while I am willing to prepare African regiments for the defence of the Government against its assailants, I am not willing to become the mere slave-driver which you propose, having no qualifications in that way. I am, therefore, under the necessity of tendering the resignation of my commission as an officer of the army of the United States, and respectfully request a leave of absence until it is accepted, in accordance with paragraph 29, page 12, of the General Regulation. While I am writing, at 8½ o'clock P. M., a colored man is brought in by one of the pickets, who has just been wounded in the side by a charge of shot which, he says, was fired at him by one of a party of three hare hunters or guerrillas, a mile or more from our line of sentinels. As it is some distance from the camp to the lake, the party of wood-choppers which you have directed will probably need a considerable force to guard them against similar attacks.

J. W. PHELPS, Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1862.

GENERAL: By the act of Congress, as I understand it, the President of the United States alone has the authority to employ Africans in arms, as a part of the military forces of the United States.

Every law up to this time, raising volunteer or militia forces, has been opposed to their employment. The President has not as yet indicated his purpose to employ the Africans in arms.

The arms, clothing and camp equipage which I have here for the Louisiana Volunteers, are, by the letter of the Secretary of War, expressly limited to white soldiers; so that I have no authority to direct them, however much I may desire so to do.

I do not think you are empowered to organize into companies negroes, and drill them as a military organization, as I am unexpectedly informed you have done. I cannot sanction this course of action as at present advised, especially when we have need of the services of the blacks who are being sheltered upon the outskirts of your camp, as you will see by the orders for their employment sent you by the Assistant Adjutant-General.

I will send your application to the President; but, in the meantime, you must desist from the formation of any negro military organization.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Com'dg.

Brig.-Gen. PHELPS, commanding forces at Camp Parapet.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1862.

GENERAL: I was somewhat surprised to receive your resignation for the reason stated.

When you were put in command at Camp Parapet, I sent Lieut. WEITZEL, my Chief Engineer, to make a reconnoissance of the lines of Carrollton, and I understand it was agreed between you and the engineer that a removal of the wood between Lake Pontchartrain and the right of your intrenchments was a necessary military precaution.

The work could not be done at that time because of the high stage of the water and the want of men. But now both water and men concur. You have five hundred Africans organized into companies. You write me this work they are fitted to do. It must either be done by them or my soldiers, now drilled and disciplined. You have said the location is unhealthy to the soldiers—it is not to the negro. Is it not best that these unemployed Africans should do this labor? My attention is especially called to this matter at the present time, because there are reports of demonstration to be made on your lines by the rebels, and in my judgment, it is a matter of necessary precaution thus to clear the right of your line, so that you can receive the proper aid from the gunboats on the lake, besides preventing the enemy from having cover. To do this the negroes ought to be employed, and in so employing them I see no evidence of slave-driving, or employing you as a slave-driver.

The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac did this very thing last Summer, in front of Arlington Heights. Are the negroes any better than they? Because of an order to do this necessary thing, to protect your front, threatened by the enemy, you tender your resignation, and ask immediate leave of absence. I assure you I did not expect this, either from your courage, your patriotism or your good sense. To resign in face of an enemy has not been the highest plaudit to a soldier, especially when the reason assigned is that he is ordered to do that which a recent act of Congress has specially authorized a commander to do—*i. e.*, employ the African to do the necessary work about a camp or upon a fortification. General, your resignation will not be accepted by me; leave of absence will not be granted, and you will see to it, that my orders, thus necessary for the defence of the city, are faithfully and diligently executed, upon the responsibility that a soldier in the field owes to his superior. I will see that all proper requisitions for the food, shelter and clothing of these negroes at work are at once filled by the proper department. You will also send out a proper guard to protect the laborers against the guerrilla force, if any there may be in the neighborhood.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Crusader*, CHAS. H. CUSHMAN, Lieutenant Commanding, which left Port Royal Aug. 10, arrived yesterday. She came to this port for repairs. The following is her list of officers: CHAS. H. CUSHMAN, Lieutenant Commanding; John H. H. Brientnall, Acting Assistant Surgeon; T. McCauley Brower, Acting Paymaster; P. D. McDougall, Acting Master; Henry B. Taylor, Paymaster's Clerk; Julius Koch, Surgeon's Steward; P. O. Brightman, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; G. W. Nelson, Henry Parsons, Albert Buhner, Acting Master's Mates.

RETURN OF HON. REVERDY JOHNSON FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON arrived in Washington the evening before last. He left New-Orleans on the 30th ultimo, in the transport steamship *Connecticut*, Lieut.-Commanding BARTON, and was landed at Fortress Monroe on the 9th inst. Judge ROSELIUS, of New-Orleans; Dr. COTTMAN, formerly of Maryland, and Mr. CUTHBERT BULLITT were also passengers in the *Connecticut*.

Mr. JOHNSON, our readers will recollect, was commissioned by the Government some weeks ago to proceed to New-Orleans, and take testimony, and report his opinion on the merits of the official acts of Gen. BUTLER in seizing certain large amounts of treasure in the custody of foreign Consuls, and which Gen. B. assumed to have been evasively deposited for safety by rebel owners, and rightfully forfeited to the United States. Mr. J.'s report, we understand, will be sent in in a few days, and his decision in the cases is such, it is said, as, if concurred in by the Government, will remove all danger of difficulty arising from Gen. BUTLER's seizures.—*National Intelligencer.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 14, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '67.. Reg.	98	350	N. Y. Cen. R	93⅝
14,500	U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	100⅜	12	do.......opg	93⅝
10,000	do.......	100⅜	50	do.......opg	93⅝
10,000	do.......	100⅜	50	do.......s10	93⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg. W. Loan yearly..	97½	500	Erie Railway....b30	37⅛
			710	do	37
38,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	88⅞	100	do.......b30	37⅛
18,000	Tre. 7 3-10 ℘ c.N.	103⅜	550	do	37
10,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99⅞	300	do.......b60	37¼
10,000	do.......	99⅞	1200	Erie Railway Pref.	67¾
3,000	Ill. War Loan....	97½	200	do.......s30	67½
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	52½	250	do	67½
2,000	Ill. Cou. B. '76...	98⅛	300	do.......b30	67⅝
1,000	Ill. Cou. B. '77..	98⅛	200	Hud. Riv. R.	48⅛
14,000	Missouri St. 6s..	48	10	Harlem Railroad	16¼
5,000	do.......	48½	200	do	16⅝
6,000	do.......	49	200	Harlem R. Pref.	40
5,000	do.......b30	49½	100	Reading R.......s30	50½
1,000	Mo. 6s is. to H. & St. J. Railroad..	64	100	do	50⅝
			200	do.......b30	50¾
2,000	California 7s.....	97	130	Michigan Cen. R.	66
2,000	do........large	96	250	do	66
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s...	103⅜	450	do	65½
1,000	E. R.R. 1st m. bs.	109⅝	500	do.......b30	66
4,000	E.R.R.3d m.b.'83.	101⅝	50	do.......b10	66
2,000	Buf.N.Y.&E1stM	90	1050	M. S. & N. I. R.	27⅛
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M...	93	100	M. S. & N. I. G. s.	50
1,000	Hud. R. con. b...	87	100	do	50
2,000	C. B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct.	109	9	Panama Railroad	139
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M....	85	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	61¾
1,000	Mich. So. s. f. b..	101	100	do.......b30	61½
1,000	St.L.A.& T.H.1st	91	100	do.......b30	61¾
7,000	St.L.A.& T.H.2d.	87½	1150	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	23
6,000	Chic. & N. W. B.	62	5	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	119
8,000	C. & N. W. 2d m	30¾	1175	Galena & Chic. R.	72¾
1,000	do.......	89¾	200	do	[illegible]
12,000	To. & W. 1st m..	93½	100	do.......s10	[illegible]
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m..	68½	350	do	[illegible]
8,000	Cle. & T. S. F.B.	94¾	100	do.......b60	[illegible]
10,000	C. & R. I. Bds...	103	1100	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
8,000	Cleve.& P. 4th m.	60	300	do	[illegible]
13	Metropolitan Bank.	98	1100	do	[illegible]
5	Park Bank.......	107	700	do.......b30	[illegible]
95,000	Am. Gold.......	115⅛	200	do	[illegible]
2,000	do.......	115¼	20	Chic. & Rock I. R.	[illegible]
85,000	do.......	115⅜	100	do.......b10	68
10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	98	800	do	68
50	Cum. Coal. Pref....	7	800	do.......b30	68¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co....	112¼	30	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	83¾
150	do.......	112¼	5	do	82½
175	do.......b30.	112¼	23	do	83
7	do.......	112	100	Tol. & Wabash R...	20
50	do.......s10.	112	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref...	40
100	do.......s30.	112½	100	Penn. Coal Co. ex d.	88
50	do.......b30.	112½			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	100½	100	Erie Railway Pref..	67¾
38,500	U. S. 6s '81...Cou.	100⅝	200	do.......b30	67½
10,000	U. S. 5s '74.. Cou.	88⅞	100	Reading Railroad..	50¾
50,000	U. S. Demand N.	107⅛	50	Chic. & R. I. R....	67½
10,000	do.......	107⅛	50	do	67½
4,000	N. Y. St. 6s '74...	117	250	Mich. Central R....	65⅝
3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	52⅛	500	do.......b10.	65
2,000	do.......	52	50	do	[illegible]
5,000	Missouri St. 6s...	48⅛	100	do.......b30	65
19,000	ErieR. 4th m. Bs.	93	300	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	27⅜
10,000	St.L.A.&T.H.I M	92	50	Panama Railroad....	140
16,000	Mich. So. 2d m...	85¾	80	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	61¾
2,000	M.&P.du C.1st m.	96½	50	do.......b30	61¾
60,000	American Gold	115⅞	250	do	61¾
35,000	do.......	115¾	100	do.......s30	61¾
250	N. Y. Cen. R.....s30	93⅞	300	Gal. & Chic. R....	72¾
100	do.......	93¾	10	do	72¾
100	do.......	93⅝	150	Cleve. & To. R....	50
100	Erie Railway.....b30	37	300	do.......b30	50¾
500	do.......	37	200	do.......b10	49⅞
100	do.......b30	37⅛	250	do	49½
100	do.......b30	37¼	200	do.......s60	50
200	Hud. Riv. R.......	48			

THURSDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The price of Gold further advanced to-day, under a renewed speculative demand, to 115¾@116 ℘ cent., and this in turn unsettled Exchange on London and Paris. The business in Gold at the early Board was about $200,000, at 115¼@⅜, but on the Street the price was further stimulated by purchases at 115½@115⅞ ℘ cent. At the second session of the Board in the afternoon, the anxiety to buy had somewhat abated, and the quotation closed at 115¾@115⅞, establishing a rise of 1 ℘ cent. on the last price of yesterday. The price of Exchange settled down at 127¼@127½ ℘ cent. on London, and f.4.42½ to the dollar on Paris. The United States Notes for Custom-house use were in large request, owing to the simultaneous entry of three steamer cargoes of goods from Europe. The price advanced to 107⅞ ℘ cent., sales at the close of the day, and 107½ bid, 107⅝ asked, by the Money Brokers. The payments into the Custom-house to-day are quite heavy. At the Sub-Treasury to-day about $350,000 had been deposited at 3 o'clock at 4 ℘ cent. interest. The Money and Stock Brokers are borrowing Money, to the extent of their wants, on Stock and other collateral at the same rate. The Discount Brokers are also buying prime Merchant paper, short date, at 4 ℘ cent., and 90 days@4 months' bills of the very best class, double signatures, at 5 ℘ cent.

There is some abatement in the speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day on the New-York Roads, but increased firmness in the Western lines, and much eagerness to buy Toledo, and Rock Island especially. The earliest sales of New-York Central were at 94 ℘ cent. on the Street, then at 93¾@½ at the Board; 93½@93⅝ on the Street, and 93¼@93⅜ at the Second Board. A like concession was made on Erie Preferred, as compared with the best sales of yesterday, while the common Stock of Erie continued in strong speculative demand, at 37¼@37 ℘ cent. After our report of yesterday was sent to the press, a large movement took place in Toledo Shares, a prominent Broker on the Street taking 4,000 or 5,000 Shares at 49¾@50 ℘ cent. This morning the purchases were again heavy in amount, and as much as 50¼@50⅜ ℘ cent. paid. The demand also ran strong on Galena, Rock Island, Burlington and Quincy, and the Michigan Roads, with little or no abatement in the afternoon. On the Federal Stocks, the firmness of the market is more emphatic than at any time during the week. The 7.30 ℘ cents. were sold as high as 104 ℘ cent., and the one-year Certificates at 99½ ℘ cent. and interest. The coupon 5 ℘ cents., notwithstanding further supplies from London, advanced 2 ℘ cent., and the coupon 6 ℘ cents. of 1881 rose to 100¼ ℘ cent.

Late in the afternoon the market left off about as follows, as compared with Wednesday afternoon; the bidding at the close being steady:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
N. Y. Central	93⅞	93⅜	Tennessees	51⅛	52
Erie	37⅛	37¼	Missouris	47⅛	48⅛
Erie Preferred	67⅜	67⅜	Pacific Mail	112¼	107exd
Rock Island	67	67⅜	Panama	138	139
Toledo	49⅜	50⅜	U. S. 7.30 T. Bs.	103⅜	103⅝
Mich. Central	66	65⅜	U.S.Notes C.H.	106⅞	107⅛
Galena	72⅛	72⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	100⅛	100⅜
Illinois Cen.	61⅜	61⅜	U. S. 5s, 1874	87⅞	88⅝
Mich. Southern	27⅜	27⅜	Bills on Lond'n	126	127⅛
Mich. Guarant'd	60	60	Gold	114⅝	115⅝

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares. Only a moderate business doing, but holders firm:

Manhattan	120	Bank of the Republic	90
Merchants'	100	Bank of N. America	90
Union	99	Metropolitan	98
Phœnix	101½	People's	90
National	94½	Continental	85
Commerce	90½	Commonwealth	83
American Exchange	90	Park	107

Another rise is reported, to-day, on the Railway mortgages, which continue in high favor with investment purchasers:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	T.H.&A.seconds,8℘c.	87½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	100	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	21
N. Y. Cen. 7s,'64	103½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s,'76	109¼	Chi. & N. W. firsts	66
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'76	110	Chi. & N. W. firsts, as'd	62
Erie firsts, '68	109¼	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	30½
Erie seconds, '79	108	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	80
Erie thirds, '83	101½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	45½
Erie fourths, '80	93	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	106
Erie fifths, '88	85	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97½
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts,'77	90	Tol. & Wabash seconds	68
Hud. firsts, '69	107	Mil.& P.Du Chien 1sts	96½
Hud. seconds, s. f. '85	104	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103
Hudson thirds, '75	93	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex	103
Hudson convert., '67	87	Gal. & Chi. seconds	103½
Harlem seconds, '64	100½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	103
Mich. Cen. 8℘c.,'69-'72	106½	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	94½
Mich. Cen. s.f.8℘c. '82	108½	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	107
Chi.,Bur. & Q. 8℘c. 1sts	109	New-Jersey Cen. 2ds	105
Mich. So. 7℘c. 1sts	100	Pitts.Ft.W.& Chi. firsts	94½
Mich. So. 7℘c. 2ds	85½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	96½
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7℘c.	100½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	77
Ill. Cen. 7℘c. '75	97½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	60
St. L.,A.& T.H.1sts 7℘c.	92		

We are requested to call the attention of holders of the old mortgages of the Chicago and Mississippi Road (now Chicago, Alton and St. Louis,) to the advertisement of Mr. L. H. MYER, Chairman of the Trustees, No. 25 William-street.

The approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Waine and Chicago Railway Company during the month of July ult., compared with the same period of last year, were as follows:

	July, 1862.	July, 1861.
From Freight	$154,830	$104,216
From Passengers	72,586	58,009
From Express	2,700	2,700
From Mails	7,825	7,825
From Rent of Railway	7,083	7,083
From Rents	202	170
From Miscellaneous	445	424
Total	$245,673	$180,429
Earn'gs from Jan. 1 to J'e 30	$1,684,350	$1,376,421
Total earn'gs 1862 to July 31	$1,930,023	$1,556,850

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for the first week in August:

	1861.	1862.
Freight	$18,099	$13,875
Passengers	5,933	8,702
Mails, &c.	1,100	1,250
Total	$25,132	$23,827

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in August were:

1862	$24,024
1861	19,824
Increase	$4,200

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in August were:

	1861.	1862.
Passengers	$3,658	$4,366
Freight	18,138	31,688
Total	$21,791	$36,055
Increase		14,263

The following table shows the business done at the Sub-Treasury yesterday: Total receipts, $1,969,287 20; for Customs, $473,000; total payments, $986,955 45; total balance, $9,577,490 33.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year: two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?—THE MAGIC TRUMPET—THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZ.

WALLACK'S—EILEY O'CONNOR—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEERS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, COM. NUTT, AQUARIA, &c., at all hours. A TALENTED FARCE COMPANY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another important order has been issued by the War Department in relation to the coming draft, which will positively commence on the 1st of September. Bounty and advanced pay will be given until that time *to recruits for the old regiments*. If the old regiments shall not, by that time, be filled up, a special draft will be ordered for the purpose.

An important order has also been issued by Gen. HILLHOUSE, establishing regulations for making the draft in this State. Under this order the ratio of the draft is for an aggregate of sixty thousand men, and the quota for the First Senatorial District is 18,846. It designates the places for the rendezvous of the drafted men—the Commandants of which will be hereafter designated. The rendezvous for this locality will be at East New-York, on Long Island. It will be seen that a new enrollment of the militia is to be made under this order, and that the noble army of "exempts" will have another chance to prove their patriotism. Those who are really exempt by law, will find themselves enumerated in the order. Additional regulations have also been issued by the War Department, which direct the Governors to so apportion the draft in counties, and subdivisions of counties where possible, as to make allowance for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them, whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

It will be seen by our special correspondence, this morning, that the army of the Potomac is making a very important movement, the exact nature of which it is not yet proper to reveal. With regard to this movement, the Boston *Traveller*, of Wednesday says: "We understand that a letter has been received in this city from a naval officer attached to the flotilla of James River, in which he states that great events there are unmistakably at hand, and that within a few days the loyal people of this country may expect to receive intelligence of a most important and momentous character. A movement is immediately to take place, which, in the opinion of the writer, has been so well arranged that it can scarcely fail of success, and which will, if carried out as designed, result in a victory which will erase from the minds of the people all the failures and defeats of the past. We notice that this movement is alluded to by several correspondents with the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN." The Philadelphia *Press*, of yesterday, thus alludes to it: "One of the most important movements made since the war commenced is now in progress, and will probably result in an important victory, being no more nor less than the speedy downfall of Richmond. That it is nearly accomplished without the rebels being aware of it, is of itself cause for sufficient congratulation; and while it opens the broad field of vigor and energy in the long-promised new war policy of the Government, but a short time will elapse before publicity will be given to this movement. Now, it would be quite improper to detail it. That Gen. POPE has succeeded most admirably in performing his part of the campaign need not for a moment be doubted."

We publish this morning Gen. POPE's official report of the Battle of Cedar Mountain. It gives the facts mainly as already stated. JACKSON is now said to have retreated to Gordonsville, where he is supposed to have some 70,000 troops.

We receive the horrible report from Washington that the hospital transport *George Peabody* was run into and sunk in the Potomac, yesterday afternoon, and that about eighty lives were lost—sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army.

We have a report from Missouri, copied from the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*, that twenty-six rebel prisoners have been shot at Macon City for breaking their parole, and that twelve others would probably suffer the same fate.

Gen. MERRILL telegraphs to St. Louis, from Hudson, Mo., further particulars of the battle near Kirksville, between Col. MCNEIL's forces and PORTER's guerrillas, numbering 3,000 men. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is set down at not less than 300, of whom 128 were found and buried on the battle-field. Two thousand of PORTER's force deserted him, and have scattered in every direction; several hundred have been taken prisoners, and some of the most notorious of these, found with evidence of their faithlessness to their oaths, and their parole in their pockets, were summarily disposed of by a Court-martial. PORTER and those rebels who adhere to him are retreating, closely followed by MCNEIL and his victorious troops. The Federal loss is stated at eight killed and twenty-five wounded. Col. MCNEIL was slightly injured. This victory has broken the back-bone of the guerrillas in Missouri. The troops in pursuit will either drive them out of the State or put it beyond their ability to do any further mischief in it.

Col. PHILLIPS, with detachments from companies F, G, and H, returned to Syracuse, Mo., on Aug. 10, from a scout in the southeast part of Morgan County, bringing with him three two-horse wagon loads of powder, (enough to kill all the Union men in Morgan and adjoining counties,) and five prisoners. This ammunition was secreted by those who were under heavy bonds for their good behavior, and not to take up arms for, or aid and abet, the Southern Confederacy.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, giving the particulars of the passage of Commodore FARRAGUT's fleet down the Mississippi, renders the story of the capture of Baton Rouge still more doubtful. On July 26, the squadron was off Baton Rouge, and the transports landed a large number of troops there, giving the garrison increased strength on which it is probable BRECKINRIDGE had not counted. The gunboats *Katahdin*, *Keneo*, *Cayuga*, *Sciota*, with the iron-clads *Essex* and *Sumter*, and a number of storeships and transports, remained behind for the protection of the city. If the *Arkansas* succeeded in vanquishing this fleet, the sooner our iron-clads are hurried around to New-Orleans the better. The same letter notices a rumor, which was circulated on July 29, that MAGRUDER had a force of sixty thousand men in the interior, with which he was moving to attack New-Orleans.

Gov. WASHBURNE of Maine has received an order from the War Department to make a draft of 9,609 nine months men, the regiments and companies to be organized, and number and rank of officers the same as with volunteers. Regimental officers to be selected in accordance with State laws. Gov. WASHBURNE has asked the authorities at Washington, by telegraph, that cities and towns may raise this proportion of the quota by bounties to volunteers, to be received as drafted men, and subject to the rules and regulations of drafted men. It is expected such permission will be granted.

The quota of New-Jersey, under the draft, is 10,478 men. In the State there about 70,000 men liable to military duty, so that one in seven will be called upon.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Tuesday, says: "The quota of Kentucky, under the call for 300,000 volunteers for three years or the war, will soon be recruited, and we think it highly probable that our quota of nine months' men could be raised without resort to drafting. While other States are congratulating themselves on the patriotic energy of their citizens, we point with pride to the position of Kentucky and the noble impulsiveness which has filled her regiments in so very short a time."

GENERAL NEWS.

The President yesterday gave audience at the White House to a Committee of colored men, for the discussion of the matter of colonization, as proposed by the last Congress. Mr. LINCOLN made a speech of considerable length, in which he urged colonization as the best thing for the colored race, and stated that a place in Central America had been decided upon for the experiment. He asked the delegation to give the matter thorough consideration, and to give him an answer at their pleasure. They promised to do so, and then retired.

Capt. NOLAN, who commands a company attached to one of the regiments in SICKLES' Brigade, was arrested in Newark on Wednesday, charged with having violated the order of Gov. OLDEN against enlisting for regiments belonging to other States. He was released after a brief conference with Col. CARMAN, of the Thirteenth Regiment. Capt. NOLAN published a card in which he claims that he has not violated the Governor's proclamation. He says his company is not "New-York State Volunteers," but "United States Volunteers," organized and formed in New-Jersey, and known as the Montgomery Guard, and thinks it but justice that the companies under his associate officers' commands belonging to New Jersey, and attached to the gallant "Excelsior," should be filled by Jerseymen.

Gen. SHERMAN, in command at Memphis, has discovered a fraud in the Provost-Marshal's office, consisting in the receipt of a bribe of one hundred dollars by a clerk for issuing a passport, and has promulgated an order concerning it. The same operation has been going on since the city has been occupied. Persons have bought their passports in various ways, to avoid taking the oath. One very popular and lucrative way of doing it has been for one individual to take the oath ten or a dozen times, and sell his document for $12, $25 or $50, as opportunity offered.

A steam saw-mill in Detroit, owned by Messrs. H. A. & S. S. WRIGHT, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. Total loss, $65,000; insurance, $25,000.

The market for Gold was 1 ℔ cent. higher yesterday, closing at 115½@115⅝ ℔ cent., after selling at 115⅞ ℔ cent. Exchange on London 127¼ ℔ cent. The speculation in the Western Railways and in Government Securities was firmer, but in New-York Central and Erie not quite so strong as on Wednesday.

Freights are rather dull, but firm. Cotton is less active and not so firm. Coffee is inactive, but prices generally are sustained. Molasses and Rice are quiet but steady. Sugars are in good request and slightly firmer for fair Refining Cuba. Pepper is in fair demand and rather firmer. Flour generally is in good request, and the market exhibits more firmness. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are steady and in fair request. Wheat is scarce, especially choice quality, and prices are 1c. better. Corn is in good demand and is firmer. Oats are firmer and in request. Other Grains are unchanged. Pork is in moderate demand and rather firmer. Beef is steady, as are Cut Meats and Lard, and a fair inquiry is noticeable for these commodities.

OUR FOOD AND COTTON COMMERCE.—The advices we published yesterday from Stockholm, showing the demand now springing up in Northern Europe for American provisions, is one of the numerous indications which are multiplying every day as to the designs of Providence that this country should be to the European nations of the nineteenth century what the rich fertile fields of Sicily were to the Roman empire under the Cæsars—an exhaustless granary and a perennial source of food of every kind, to be depended on though all supplies besides should fail.

Considering its recent growth, the extent of our trade in breadstuffs and provisions is certainly most gratifying. In this City many of our merchants can well remember the feeling of curiosity with which the product of the first Western packing of provisions was received in New-York. A few years ago, three States—New-York, Vermont and New-Jersey—supplied all the pork and beef sold here. In the Eastern States the trade was in its infancy, the packing was rude, and the product inferior. Now, however, a vast commerce has sprung up, and the beef of Chicago or the pork of Cincinnati are admitted to be almost unrivaled both in quality and excellence of cure.

Of course, the great improvements which have been realized from the amount of capital and skill attracted to this department of our domestic trade, are largely due to the foreign demand. Fifteen years ago the exportation of American provisions was regarded with the same distrust which greeted the project for the exportation of cotton toward the close of the last century. But since of food, as of cotton, there is no practical limit to our production, we may anticipate that any diminished export of the one may be compensated by an increased export of the other. So that whatever happens to our cotton trade as a consequence of the existing war, we may still keep up in the future our extensive foreign commerce, and retain as completely as heretofore the enviable advantage of being the creditor nation of the world.

Army of the Potomac on the March.

We have definite news this morning, from our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, of the entire withdrawal of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army from its recent camp at Harrison's Landing. At the time our letters were written, the evacuation was in full progress; and as the time has elapsed within which the first march was to be accomplished, from the late camp to the vicinity of Williamsburgh, and as no news has been had up to the moment of the present writing of any interference with Gen. MCCLELLAN's movement on the part of the enemy, we may assume that it has been entirely successful, and that all possibility of hostile injury to that still great army, isolated and ineffectual where it was, is at an end.

Our correspondents do not pretend to have authentic information of the intended mode and direction of this transfer of Gen. MCCLELLAN's forces, and we shall propose no theory on the subject when events will so swiftly enlighten the country and, we trust, astonish the enemy. We are satisfied—we are more than satisfied, we are heartily rejoiced—to know that the splendid Army of the Potomac, tried in trenches, in swamps, in chilling rains and in torrid heats, and seven times baptized in the blood of well-fought battles before Richmond, is delivered from the jail-yard of the James River bank, and is once more in the field and free to strike the enemy where it will. Ten thousand thanksgivings for this!

There will be many sorry partisans, so poor in spirit and patriotism, as to see nothing in this important movement, but a good opportunity for rejoicing over GEN. MCCLELLAN. So early as yesterday, a City cotemporary's correspondence, anticipating the withdrawal of the army, says: "It will be a complete confession of the failure of the Peninsular Campaign." We need not now discuss whether the campaign has "failed," or been abandoned to seize upon better combinations that new forces have made possible. Or, if the Peninsular Campaign has been "a complete failure," we need not now discuss whose fault it is that it has proved so. The discussion involves facts that the public are not officially possessed of; and, if they had the facts, they have not the leisure, nor the disposition, now, to consider them. There is time enough to gather all the points, and to do justice to the living and the dead, before the events of this war will be needed to take their place in history. We leave the personal aspects and interests of this great army movement, to those who value them more than they do the good of the cause, which is the safety of the Republic.

Is our brave army safely withdrawn from the bank of the James River? If so, a great victory has been won. Talk of the evacuation of Manassas as a successful piece of strategy! Any weak General, with an object to gain by it, could strike his tents and flee away by railroad, as the rebels did from Manassas. They had no enemy in the rear or on either flank; and no enemy could get there without observation. But Gen. MCCLELLAN has been literally surrounded by the rebel armies. They have invested his camp, outnumbering him immensely. They have been daily, for a month, menacing his communications with his Government and threatening to cut off his supplies. They have boasted that he was in their power and that his army should never escape. It was to be captured or driven into James River to perish!

It has not perished. It has not been harmed. It has marched out with banners flying, with bayonet set and cannon shotted. And once again its power is free to be uplifted in battle. Such is the reading of to-day's news.

We now see the explanation of the recent demonstrations of our forces on the south side of the James. It was to make the enemy believe Petersburgh was threatened and induce him to send heavy columns of his Richmond army thither. The scheme succeeded. Next came POPE's rapid advance upon Gordonsville. It was to induce the heavy reinforcement of Stonewall JACKSON from the masses at Richmond. The scheme succeeded. And then came the feint of MCCLELLAN's advance on Malvern Hill. It was to alarm the weakened garrisons at Richmond with the fear that they were immediately to be assailed. They were completely deceived, and while they were excitedly preparing to resist MCCLELLAN's expected attack, he was marching away to new and more favorable fields of contest.

This withdrawal of our army from Harrison's Landing, if accomplished, as it seems to have been, not only without loss, but even without attack, we place above any other similar achievement of the war, on either side, for wise conception and brilliant execution. As for Richmond, it is ever menaced from the East by our gunboats, as long as we control the waters of the York and the James Rivers. So that the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac does hardly relieve Richmond at all from its state of siege. And while the rebel leaders must still watch and defend against attacks from those rivers, they will have the disheartening knowledge that the heroic soldiery that sowed the earth with their dead, from Mechanicsville to Malvern's encrimsoned hill, is loose again to fall upon their front, their flank, or rear, or wherever a wise generalship shall choose to hurl it.

The amount of the grand march of the Army of the Potomac is this, that inasmuch as Gen. MCCLELLAN's reinforcements could not well go to him, he has come to his reinforcements. Our army is now a unit—its forces are joined, and are as one body, governed by one head; and that head is Gen. HALLECK. The nation's military progress in the past month has been a miracle of energy and success, and gives foundation for the most sanguine hopes of patriots.

The Drafting Orders—Comments and Criticisms.

Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE has issued a General Order, which will be found in the TIMES of to-day, giving detailed directions for the work preliminary to drafting the quota of men required from our State. The quota called for from New-York is an aggregate of 120.000—60,000 under the call of July 2, for 300,000 *volunteers*, and 60,000 under the order of Aug. 4, for a *draft* of 300,000.

According to the General Order of Aug. 4, from the War Department, the enlistment of volunteers was to cease to-day, and any deficiency that should be found in the ratios of the several States was to be made up by an immediate draft. The draft for the *additional* 300,000 was then to take place also.

It was undoubtedly contemplated by the Secretary of War that the necessary enrollment would be completed by to-day, so that the draft might be promptly proceeded with. This, however, has not been done at least in the State of New-York, and the same seems to be the case with most of the other States, also. So far, indeed, is this from being the case that the date that should have seen the work of enrollment *done* only sees it *begun*. In the meantime, the Governor seems to have obtained an extension of the time for enlistment, as it is announced that recruiting is to go on "until the draft is made up to the full quota." The bounties also will continue, unless otherwise ordered. When the arrangements will be completed, we are, of course, unable to say. The Adjutant-General simply says that it will take "some time." It would be interesting also to know what proportions of the 300,000 recruits have been raised up to to-day, the date when volunteering was to have ceased—whether the whole quota of sixty thousand, or less or more; and also how it stands with the other States. On these matters we are without reliable data; and as the officials have not enlightened us, it would be fruitless to conjecture.

While we regret that the assessors' work preparatory to drafting should have been so long delayed, we are glad that the provisions for the enrollment are thorough; for the old militia enrollment was so excessively deficient that a draft from its furnishings would have been in the last degree unfair. The enrollment books now filed in the offices of the Town and County Clerks, are, however, to be taken as a basis, and such alterations and additions made as will render the lists complete. To this end the Order of the Adjutant especially enjoins on all good citizens to be active and zealous in furnishing the enrolling officers with the names of all persons in their neighborhoods liable to military duty, and with all other information required of them in perfecting the enrollment, and enrolling officers are ordered to report all cases in which such information is refused to the nearest Provost-Marshal, or to the Judge-Advocate-General of the State, in this City. It will be noted that firemen, who have not served their time, are liable to be drafted, under the provisions of this Order. Also that a sufficient number of surgeons will be appointed by the Governor in New-York and Brooklyn to make examination in cases of claims for exemption on account of physical disability. Full directions are given supervisors and assessors of each town and county, (special provision being made for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn,) and finally various places are designated as rendezvous for the drafted militia forces of the State.

In the interim between now and the completion of the drafting arrangements, therefore, the one clear duty is to push on recruiting with all possible vigor. Every company, every regiment enlisted takes away from the aggregate that will be drafted. All the men now raised or recruited in the intermediate period will be credited to the locality where they are raised, and *if the number apportioned to each locality as its quota is obtained by volunteering, no draft will take place in that locality.*

One word in conclusion. In the organization of the several companies and regiments of the drafted militia, all commissioned officers are to be appointed by the Governor as Commander-in-Chief, as provided by sections 25 and 85 of the militia law of this State. From where shall these many hundreds of officers be drawn? From political favorites, raw and inexperienced, from civilian aspirants for shoulder-straps? We sincerely trust *not!* Under the most favorable conditions it would take such the whole period of their service (which is but nine months) to become fit for anything. Here, then, is the opportunity to reward the meritorious soldiers, officers and privates, who, in the campaign of the past twelve months, have become seasoned veterans. Let *them* have the places. To neglect the opportunity would surely be both a crime and a blunder.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—Yesterday the Kentucky Legislature met, according to the proclamation of Gov. MAGOFFIN. The exciting nature of the events now occurring in that State will lend a deep interest to their proceedings. We do not doubt a result favorable to the most ardent wishes of loyalists. The Unionism of Kentucky—we mean the unconditional militant Unionism of the State, which has so far baffled MAGOFFIN, exposed and expelled the base BUCKNER, put the military arm of Kentucky in unison with the Federal Government, and placed fifty thousand soldiers in the field under the Stars and Stripes—we say that Unionism will still be found predominant in Kentucky, and controlling the legislation now about to be had at the Kentucky State Capital.

Kentucky has her WICKLIFFE. So has Connecticut a SEYMOUR; and New-York a FERNANDO WOOD. But what of all that? Judge a people by their works, and not by the words of one man or of a score. We shall be greatly mistaken if MAGOFFIN is not required to strike for the Union, or to strike for safer quarters than the Capital of Kentucky.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.—Gen. POPE's official report of the engagement of last Saturday is as neat and lucid a military document as we have yet had. It clears up many of the difficulties and contradictions that hung around the first authorized telegraphic account of the affair. The object and the plan of operations, and the substantial victory that resulted from them, are stated in such a way that neither note nor emendation is required. The only point that is somewhat obscure is the failure of Gen. POPE to have the withheld regiments of Gen. MCDOWELL's column, and the column of Gen. SIGEL, within supporting distance before the battle was accepted. It would seem that Gen. BANKS was too eager to open the action. It appears that it was really POPE's intention to have all his different corps massed as soon as possible. The issue of the battle, however, it is evident, was very much more favorable to us than appeared on Monday morning.

A WORD FOR BELEAGURED NOTABILITIES.—It seems hard for our people to unlearn one of the bad habits which our political system has created—we mean the assumption that they have a right to force men who fill high places to speechify, *nolens volens*, on every possible opportunity. It was certainly pushed to the ultimate reach of impudence when Admiral FOOTE was yesterday dragged from a railroad car to gratify the curiosity of a well-meaning but inconsiderate crowd. The gallant sailor is still on crutches from the effect of his wound at Fort Donelson, and has surely a right to undisturbed transit. We have been so accustomed, hitherto, to feel that any one for the time being in the public eye was *bound* to speak whenever called for, that we forget that times and circumstances are now very different. Let there be some dignity, some delicacy, some consideration in this matter.

The Dead-Letter Office.

From the very satisfactory report which appeared yesterday in our columns, as to the first half-year's operation of the new postal law of Jan. 21 relative to dead letters, it will be seen that the predictions of the advocates of the measure have been fully realized. The additional postage of six cents charged on the letters when returned to the writers has not only paid all the salaries of the clerks employed in this special work, with the extra commission of fifty per cent. to the respective Postmasters, but has left a net profit to the National revenue of $1,991 on the half year.

The total number of letters thus returned to the writers amounted, on the 1st of August, to more than half a million; of which 5,709 contained money to the value $23,605 54, while 4,418 had inclosures of negotiable and other valuable documents, and 4,100 were packages of daguerreotypes and jewelry. The experiment thus inaugurated may therefore be regarded as quite successful, although the operations of the Department have been conducted under special difficulties, in consequence of the fact that a large number of the letters sent to the Dead-Letter Office were written by persons in the military service, whose residence it was impossible to ascertain. Hence the duties of the extra clerks employed have been more laborious and heavy than they would be in peaceful times, and the cost of carrying on this portion of the work of the Department has been considerably greater than would be usually required.

It is impossible to overestimate the advantages the Dead-Letter Office will confer on our commercial classes. One of the great defects of our Post-office system has been the very inconvenient arrangements relative to letters which, either being without a stamp, or bearing a wrong address, have been detained in the Post-office. In the last annual report of the Postmaster-General it was stated that about 2,500,000 of these dead letters pass annually through the Post-office, all of which formerly were lost to the writers. In England the case is far otherwise, for since the improvements introduced by ROWLAND HILL, the great Post-office reformer, a letter, if unstamped, is forwarded to its address and charged with double postage, while if undirected, or if the person cannot be found, the letter is, within a week, returned to the writer, should his address be discoverable by opening the letter. This prompt return of correspondence, which an accidental mistake may have diverted from its course, has been thoroughly tried in the British Post-office, and it is gratifying to find that our recent adoption, in part, of this important and indispensable reform, involves no expense, but on the contrary, yields a small revenue to the Government.

Military Amalgamation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article, of the 14th inst., "A Dangerous Principle Defended," is so well put in the case of VALLANDIGHAM and WENDELL PHILLIPS, that I have no doubt the *Tribune* itself ere long will find the logic irresistible. As a life-long observer of the phases of political strife in our country, I have been in the habit of discriminating between the surface element, the "Huzza for JOHN BROWN," "Huzza for emancipation," "Huzza for Freedom universal," &c., and I think I have seen "the soul of JOHN BROWN," at least so much of his ghost as "marched on" with the stirring music, and I am quite sure there is not one man in ten but would feel himself degraded as a volunteer if negro equality is to be the order in the field of battle. The justice or injustice of the thing is not the question. Are we prepared for a murmur that would inevitably shake the White House itself? It is common to talk of "renegade, mendacious prints," but is it not well to see the signs of the times, to know which way the storm is coming, even though we look through a little inconvenient dust? The truth is the *Tribune* must take in sail. Is there a single man who believes that Mr. BEECHER or any other champion for the blacks would not feel horrified at any true social equality affecting himself and his family relations? It is preposterous to think otherwise. I repeat then, as one who has written and spoke in favor of negro emancipation, and had some opportunities of judging; the only element at this day that really stirs the blood and appeals to Northern mind, is the uncalled-for aggressions, the domineering attitude of the South; the determination that "white men" shall be equals in all the land, is the meaning of our every war-song. Feudal tyranny we all abhor. Dictation from a minority will not go down with the masses. I have a son in the army, and I know the N. Y. S. V. are not prepared to "mess" with negroes. Hairsplitting distinctions the *Tribune* thinks will not do. "Order No. 3" must be explicit. No dodging the main question. And I therefore take the liberty of warning the abettors of fraternising with the blacks, that one negro regiment, in the present temper of things, put on equality with those who have the past year fought and suffered, will withdraw an amount of life and energy in our army equal to disbanding ten of the best regiments we can now raise.

"AN OBSERVER OF 60 YEARS."

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

Correction.

The officer who has been detached from the Department of the South, and ordered to report to the General-in-Chief for orders, is Major CHARLES G. HALPINE, not Walpine, as printed in the TIMES of Wednesday.

SPIRIT OF THE WEST.

War Meetings—Recruiting—Quota of the Ohio States—It Will be Made Up—Tory Meetings—Arrest of Tories—Arming of the Negroes—Next Congress.

THE [illegible], August, 1862.

An immense war meeting was held in Cincinnati, of which you have the particulars. All parties mingled in it, and the spirit of the people is now (what it has been since the firing on Fort Sumter) intensely warlike. Any talk of peace or compromise is absurd. Nay, any such thing is literally impossible. Among the speakers on the stand was Elder D. S. BURNET, a gentleman who never meddles with politics, and whom I know to be entirely reliable. He states that Judge UPSHUR, (then one of TYLER's Secretaries,) a right-hand man of CALHOUN's, told him, "that while the North was divided, the South could afford to wait; but when the North was united, the South would separate." "But," said Mr. BURNET, "do you know that is war?" "No matter, we will separate, if we wade to our knees in blood." That they would do this sooner or later, was evident to me, as it was probably to most intelligent observers of our politics. But, although the whole course of their conduct proved it, we really never believed it, because we could not believe that Americans would do what is both insane and villainous to the last degree. To prevent such a result, there were two sorts of policy. What are called the "conservative" men, especially the Democratic Party, believed in conciliation, compromises; in other words bribes, and the result is what it is. The Romans did not succeed in bribing off the Goths, and we have not succeeded in conciliating a barbarian worse than the Goth. For myself, and tens of thousands of others, we believed in arresting Slavery at the beginning, and fighting the battle, if battle it would make, at once with the strong hand. In my opinion we should have done better. We should not have had Texas till it became free. We should not have had the Kansas troubles, and, above all, we should not have been half destroyed by the Buchanan Administration. But these are by-gones. Conciliation and compromise are gone forever. You will hear of them no more. The spirit of the West is thoroughly up. We have Indian regiments in Kansas. We shall arm the negroes, with gun or spade, as may be most useful, and the war will be made decisive and destructive. Such is the spirit of the West; and though her brave sons have already fallen on many a battle-field, they are ready to go on till the rebel States are conquered or submit to Government.

The new levy requires about 85,000 men from the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Ohio, 32,000; Illinois, 25,000; Indiana, 18,000, and Missouri 10,000. I believe that in three weeks, the whole number will be raised. If not, so nearly so that no draft will be required. I judge this from the number of recruits raised in small communities around. Missouri, though a Slave State, will have her quota made up very soon. In many parts of Ohio recruiting is going on very rapidly. Some counties will soon have their number raised. The great difficulties in the way are two, and they seem not to be fully understood. First is the necessity of getting in the harvest, which is immense, and will not be fully got in till the middle of August. The next difficulty is the want of *leadership*, which you have so well expressed in the TIMES. The appointment of HALLECK has relieved the public mind to some extent, and already recruiting is proceeding more rapidly. Of the 18,000 men required from Indiana, 9,000 are already raised—an average of 500 to a regiment. Some regiments have an average of 700. If Gen. HALLECK will take some of the really good Generals, proved by the war, such as MITCHEL, HEINTZELMAN, BURNSIDE, and others of like experience, and put them where they can use their talents with effect—concentrate the army, throw overwhelming forces on single points, which can be carried at once, and thus unite the energy, strength and skill of the army—*then* you can have four-fifths of all the men in the West whenever you want them. You can crush every semblance of a rebel army in three months; and if to this the spirit of the Confiscation act be carried out, and the expenses of the army be levied on the enemy, the rebellion will be crushed, and Slavery be heard of no more as a disturbing element, and the Government be renewed, regenerated and disenthralled.

I cannot disguise from you that there are tory meetings in the West,—and what is very curious, they resolve in favor of the war! In spirit they are opposed to the war, for they are Pro-Slavery, and the war will inevitably destroy Slavery. These tory meetings are held in the name of the Democratic Party, though all that was living and true in democracy is exuded from the views of the *pseudo* Party. It is now lifeless, bloodless and fleshless—a mere skeleton. The Ohio meeting was at Columbus, where VALLANDIGHAM, who has done all that was possible in his situation to destroy the Government, was the chief leader. At Indianapolis the tory leaders were such men as CARLILE, of Virginia, and WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky. I am sorry for WICKLIFFE. I think he is really for the Union, according to his ideas. His whole family are, I believe, secession, and he certainly has a hard road to travel. The meeting was a Bright meeting, but, for some reason, the Indiana leaders kept behind. What these men expect, I don't know. What they will get, I can tell you. In the present Congress the Pro-Slavery, conservative, tory, Democratic concern in the three States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, have *sixteen members*. In the next Congress, I lose my guess if they have over *seven*. In Kentucky and Missouri they will fare but little better. The loyal men there are loyal, and have no idea of professing to be for the Government of their country while stabbing it under the fifth rib.

One of the notable things in the war meetings is, that Gen. WALLACE, and, as far as I know, all the Western soldiers, are for *using the negroes*—it matters not how, whether at spade or gun. It is the plain dictate of common sense. The country the army is in, is full of negroes, habituated to the climate and menial labor. Why should they not work for us, or fight for us? Is it not the greatest of all follies to keep our men there doing negroes' work when we can get negroes to do it? As to arming them for soldiers, better do that than have an insurrection; and *you will have one or the other.* A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Maine Dana Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Dana Democratic State Convention met at Portland this morning. Four hundred and eighty-eight delegates were present.

Hon. LUTHER S. MOORE, of Limerick, was chosen President.

A State Committee and a Committee on Resolutions were appointed, when the Convention adjourned until this afternoon.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Democratic State Convention this afternoon nominated a candidate for Governor. On the first ballot the whole number of votes cast was 414, of which BION BRADBURY, of Eastport, had 278; JAMES WHITE, of Belfast, 133; scattering, 3. The nomination was made unanimous, on motion of Mr. WHITE. Resolutions were passed, declaring the party for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is; that the Constitution was formed in a spirit of concession and compromise, and must be preserved by the same means, and not by military power alone. These were adopted unanimously, together with the Indiana resolution.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Its Departure from Harrison's Landing.

The Whole of McClellan's Army Moving Down the James River---Reasons for the Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

The anxiety of the country for the fate of the Army of the Potomac is about to be relieved. The signs which for the last two weeks have been so variously interpreted by the public, are in course of fulfillment, and a few days, perhaps hours, will place the condition of the army of the Peninsula beyond all doubt. I wish I might add—danger. Another important change is on the *tapis*. A movement which is rendered absolutely necessary by the situation of affairs, looking to the preservation of the army, for future use in the suppression of the rebellion, is about to take place. No one can mistake what it is. With its strength gradually but steadily being reduced by sickness, the ranks enervated by the terrible heat of the climate, which is equally fatal to the operations of either side, and with the impossibility of strengthening the situation by the addition of fresh troops, which experience has demonstrated *cannot be safely sent to this Peninsula in August*, there is but one course left for the Government to pursue—but one which the country can approve, viz.: To rescue the army from its present inactive and unsatisfactory position as soon as possible, and wait the development of events.

This is now to be done, if appearances do not greatly deceive me. By the time this reaches the readers of the TIMES, the entire force now occupying this place will have retired voluntarily, and, it is hoped, without serious opposition, down the James River, where it can be said with truth that "the army is safe."

Like the former "change of the base of operations." this course is rendered doubly necessary for the security of the health and *morale* of the troops. It will involve serious risks, and will require the exercise of great skill in extricating this large army from its position. With the experience of the memorable seven days before them, it is doubtful if the rebels will pursue and "harrass our rear," as they did on that occasion, for they certainly, by their own showing, got decidedly the worst of it during that series of encounters. Everything has been managed thus far with consummate skill, so far as I can judge by observation. As our safe escape from the place depended upon keeping the movement concealed from the enemy, everything has been arranged with that view. It now appears to be the plan to send away the large portion of the troops, with the necessary artillery and transportation wagons, by land, moving them in two or three columns toward Williamsburgh, and then embark the remainder of the troops and *materiel* upon transports, under cover of the gunboats *if we should be attacked*. For the purposes of embarkation, no better position could be found on the James River. With the low and swampy region of Herring Creek protecting the rear and right of our encampment, no force could annoy us with impunity from the land side, for the gunboats can effectually keep such a force at bay there, and at the same time render it impossible for it to approach from the direction of our intrenchments at the front and right, after those works shall have been abandoned.

Ever since Friday morning our force has been gradually sent away, so as not to attract attention. On that day, early in the morning, five batteries, with the horses and men, which had been loaded during the previous night, were sent down the river, in *light-draft steamers* and schooners. It is believed these have been sent to near the entrance of the Chickahominy River, so as to be in readiness to move up and command the crossing of that river, perhaps at Barrett's Ford, which is the lower crossing-place Should the enemy come down to dispute our passage across this celebrated stream, we should need such protection. It may be we shall divide the forces after passing Charles City Court-House, and one column take the upper road, to Cole's Ford, which is five miles above Barrett's Ford, measured on Mr. BLUNT's new chart and map. which I have found to be very correct, so far as all the places, points and reaches along the river are concerned; the distance to Williamsburgh, by the most direct of these roads, is not over twenty-five miles. By the Cole's Ford route, which takes us by the way of Chiswell to the Williamsburgh road, it is probably thirty. Thus, we must be at least two days in reaching Williamsburgh, even by a forced march, at which point the army will be "safe," if not sooner attacked and rendered otherwise. I doubt if the enemy is in any strong force on the road, or that he can learn of our movement in season to follow and attack us before we reach this narrow part of the Peninsula. It may be the purpose of Gen. McCLELLAN to have the larger transports receive the army on board at the latter place. The rebels here have several large earthworks abandoned. The main point to be guarded against, I apprehend is the south bank of the river, from which the rebels will, no doubt, give us a parting salute if they can overtake our departing transports in season to do so. Looking on all sides of the question, your correspondent is in doubt which route to take, supposing he should choose his mode of exit from this *interesting* spot with a view to personal safety. By the river we are very liable to be sunk by the enemy's cannon, and by the road we are exposed to the possibility of a running fight. As he has heretofore exhibited some smartness at dodging, he is inclined, like the darkey, to "take to de woods."

BUTTERFIELD's Brigade has been on the south side of the river for five days, up to yesterday morning, watching against the advance of the enemy from Petersburgh, *viâ* Prince George Court-house. He captured a few prisoners, one of whom was a Northern man, who was glad to escape. He obtained of him some valuable information.

Gen. SEYMOUR McCALL's old Division has gone across to take his place, and they will probably remain there until our transports are out of reach, and then embark themselves. It will be done probably within two days—perhaps sooner.

Yesterday was a busy Sunday. Orderlies were constantly on the move during the day, delivering messages from headquarters to the various Commanding Generals. We are to go away equipped for an eight-day march. The troops move in light marching order.

I shall carefully watch all the movements, and with your other correspondents shall be able to give you prompt and full particulars of all that happens.

9 A. M., MONDAY, Aug. 11, 1862.

P. S.—It is certain that the whole army will move. Every corps, I think, have received orders, and we are getting ready as fast as possible. Some of the largest transports are waiting down the river, not at a great distance. There are some indications that we may, after all, go wholly by the transports. They are now loading up the schooners with army wagons. The whole camp will be on the move by 2 o'clock P. M.

Under orders from the President, a salute was fired at daylight, in honor of the late President VAN BUREN, and half-hour guns will be fired through the day.

An ambulance corps is to be organized in this army upon an improved plan. This will be a great advantage in battles, and prevent so many *sympathizing* soldiers from assisting their comrades off the field when they are needed elsewhere.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

The movement for withdrawing the army from the James River, which began nearly a week ago, very quietly, has steadily progressed until each officer and man stands ready for the word to march. The effort to retire without the knowledge of the enemy I think has failed. The unusual massing of vessels and transports near the various landings, side by side; the industry of the small tugs moving vessels about; the accumulation of the larger transports opposite the camp, and the filling of the mail-boat for three days past with troops, to say nothing of the departure of steamers during every night for most of the past week, must have attracted attention, even if the other movements immediately upon the encampment and along the banks have not been observed from a hundred places on the opposite shore, which it has been impossible for us to occupy or guard. In a word, it must have been patent to the most casual observer that some grand enterprise was on foot. How absurd, therefore, to suppose that the ever-vigilant enemy, who has been watching us from a hundred concealed places, has not been fully aware of all we have been doing.

To cover appearances, the gunboats have been kept up toward City Point watching the enemy, and appearing as if waiting for the coming of the formidable ram from Richmond. The balloon has regularly visited the upper regions to view—ether, and the surrounding country enveloped in smoke. The tooting of bugles and beating of drums in the camp have been, if possible, more stertorious and defiant than ever, as much as to say, "Here we are, come if you dare." The siege guns continued, up to last evening, to show their black mouths to the enemy's pickets from the intrenchments at the front, but three of them were yesterday removed and placed on board a transport. "Quakers" have not been invented to take their places. The usual parades, reviews and guard-mountings have gone on, just as if nothing unusual was about to happen. Some of the steamers coming up the river have brought, during the last two or three days, large companies of returning convalescents and stragglers, which *may* aid to keep up appearances. Meantime, all the sick have been sent away, and the hospitals are now vacant—though they have a way in this climate of filling up about as fast as they are emptied. The surgeons in charge of this department have literally had their hands full. Dr. BRADLEY shipped 1,908 patients on board of the *State of Maine*, *Louisiana*, *Knickerbocker* and *John Brooks*—mostly light cases, of fever and diarrhœa—the men walking on board. They have been reduced and broken down by climatic and other influences. All this large number were shipped between the hours of 7 P. M. Thursday, and 10 A. M. Friday.

Dr. DUNSTER, the director of the transports, arrived on the *Webster*, Friday evening, and immediately took up the business of getting off the sick. He sent on board of eight steamers 3,149 persons. As fast as one steamer was loaded she was sent away. The Doctor estimates the number of sick and wounded dispatched North, by different transports, at 11,000, 3,000 of whom were prisoners from City Point. These, of course, include those sent from White House before the "change of base." Yesterday, the Harrison House, and the tents immediately around it, were pretty well cleared of patients.

A considerable number of the troops have been sent from here by transports. SEYMOUR's Division, or a part of it, as well as a part of HEINTZELMAN's, have already gone—the Second Brigade of SEYMOUR's to report directly to Gen. BURNSIDE, at Aquia Creek. We shall thus have a profitable reduction in the length of our retreating column, as well as in its strength. The best that can be done, using all the transports to be had, the body of troops and material to be moved will be immense. It will form a cavalcade and train of at least sixteen or twenty miles.

Surplus tents have already been struck; regimental baggage, by the hundred tons, has been shipped, and eight days' rations ordered for each of the commands—five days to go on the transports, land and water, and three to be carried by the men.

There is apparent among officers and men a great preference for the river transports. It is so much easier to sail than to travel, And then the sun is intensely fervent, and the roads are dusty. Besides, who knows how we shall fare on the road? Will we have forage and food, and comfortable lodgings, and will the inhabitants of the land be friendly? There is a faint reminiscence that we passed through the same region once before, and did not meet a very hospitable reception. But perhaps affairs have changed for the better. I hope we shall get off all right, and get along the road without opposition. With a serious engagement on their hands at Culpepper Court-house, and the chances of plenty of employment to keep POPE at a safe distance from Richmond, we may be permitted to step out of the back door and not get a kick down stairs as we depart.

The gunboats were engaged for an hour yesterday forenoon in shelling the woods along the banks of the James River opposite this place. It elicited no response from the enemy. It was doubtful if there was any near enough, in force, to be hit. A flag of truce, early in the morning, went up toward City Point, and returned about 8 o'clock A. M. The balloon reconnoissance, made at sunrise, revealed no important change of the enemy's position. It was too smoky to see much. A cavalry reconnoissance went as far as Sandy Point on Monday, but found no enemy.

The landing of express baggage has been stopped. Transportation is now the other way. The sutlers, those "vultures of the army," as they are called, are closing out their stocks in trade, and preparing to "clear the kitchen." The lesson at White House will not be soon forgotten. Yesterday morning the mail steamer *John A. Warner*, hauled out into the stream to evade the rush of passengers on board before the time of departure. All passes were carefully scrutinized, and it is doubtful whether even a panic-struck reporter—supposing such an anomaly possible—could have got away without all the necessary indorsements on his pass. Mountains of knapsacks belonging to the various departing regiments, lay piled upon the bank opposite the landings. At the upper wharf men were busy all through Monday night, in pulling field and siege caissons and ammunition wagons on board of transports.

The orders to march, or what was equivalent to it, were issued Sunday. They were countermanded, or the time extended, on Monday. So that while the preparations have been going steadily on, the army has been on the *qui vive* ever since, expecting to move every hour. Some of the batteries, it is said, have had their horses harnessed for forty-eight hours.

This morning there is enthusiastic cheering along the river. I presume the cause must be the news of POPE's rumored victory at Culpepper Court-house. A wag at my elbow suggests that it is more likely on account of an order to fall in for breakfast, or to go on board a transport. Such orders just now are more transporting than any other. The reports seem rather "mixed," it must be confessed, but the belief is very general that it will turn out to be a great victory. Gen. POPE "never sees anything but the back of the enemy."

THE FEELING IN THE ARMY.

If the move is for Washington, to protect that city, and have the forces within supporting distance of each other, there is a general feeling of acquiescence in its propriety. It is, the officers believe, the best and *only* thing that can be done.

We know that it is not a retreat without a purpose, and in fact, is not a retreat at all. It is a change of base—for the consolidating of the troops. At least we believe this, and are, therefore, "content," as JOHN QUINCY ADAMS said on a memorable occasion.

The most interesting part of the history of the next few hours or days, will be the movement of the column. These, and the departure of the transports upon river and land, we shall promptly furnish as the events transpire.

E. S.

THE REBELS AS USUAL APPRISED IN ADVANCE.

The following dispatch appears in the Charleston *Courier* of Aug. 1:

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 29.

The opinion gains ground here that Gen. McCLELLAN is gradually evacuating his position at Berkeley, and is reinforcing Gen. POPE with the bulk of his army. The number of Yankee transports in the James River is immense, and great activity is observable amongst them.

FORTRESS MONROE AND HARRISON'S LANDING.

A Trip to Harrison's Landing—Commodore Wilkes and Gen. Meagher—Affairs at Harrison's Landing—Returned Union Prisoners—Atrocious Conduct of the Rebels—How We Underrate Them—What They Think of McClellan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

The news which had been pouring into Fortress Monroe, during the last day or two, was of so conflicting and alarming a character, that I determined to run up here and judge of matters for myself. Certainly, the rush of soldiers to Old Point—the mysterious arrival and departure of large bodies of men (nobody knowing where to or for what purpose), were enough to give ample food to the lovers of rumors and sensations. The Hygeia building, when I rose yesterday morning, presented far more the appearance of a huge barrack than of either a hospital or hotel, for men were literally swarming about it, inside and outside.

We left Old Point yesterday, (Tuesday,) at a little past noon, in the *John Tucker*, and having on board Commodore WILKES, Gen. COUCH, and a number of other officers and privates, returning to their posts. We had scarcely started when some derangement in our rudder caused us to stop for more than a half hour, during which time we were overtaken by two or three tugboats,—one of them bringing Brig-Gen. MEAGHER and his noble steed. Nothing worthy of note occurred until after we had passed Jamestown Island, and a gunboat had come alongside as an escort, when a terrible wind-storm came up—a veritable young tornado—which made our light-ballasted boat rock like a child's cradle, creating no little stir and some alarm among the landbirds with which she was crowded. Commodore WILKES seemed precisely in his element. He was to be seen standing at the prow of the vessel, leaning to one side, almost at an angle of 45 degrees, to keep his footing against the wind, and with his cap off and hair streaming back, as if to inhale as much as he could of his accustomed storm. Considering who he was, the comic idea struck me that perhaps, at that moment, no other vessel in the world could boast of a more distinguished figure-head than the *John Tucker*.

By-the-way, speaking of Commodore WILKES, I never before had an opportunity of noticing those charming and unassuming qualities which have justly made him so popular,—qualities that shine out all the more brilliantly because of the intrinsic worth and merit of the man. He is affable and courteous to *all* who approach him, and, in this manner, wins the heart of everybody precisely as Gen. BURNSIDE does. These are the men who prove democracy respectable, by showing the varied difference that exists between the *true* and the *pseudo* or mere lip-democrat. There was a powerful contrast between the demeanor of Commodore WILKES and a younger hero on board, (of far less calibre,) in their deportment toward strangers who accosted them; the contrast was fully commented upon, and the gallant Commodore certainly stood infinitely the higher of the two in general estimation.

At Harrison's Landing I saw very many things of great importance going on, which it would be impossible for me to even touch upon without divulging what should, at present, remain unpublished. I send you, *privately*, this portion of my information to use as you think best under the circumstances. The only fact that I will freely and cheerfully state is that I was agreeably surprised to find such a healthy and comfortable state of our troops at Harrison's Landing, after all I had heard and read to the contrary. Whatever our brave fellows may have heard, after the desperate work of those six days before Richmond, it is certain that you cannot now find an army better fed, better cared for, braver, and in more cheerful spirits, than the Army of the Potomac, which the soldiers, to a man, insist upon still calling McCLELLAN's army. Whatever changes may be ahead, wherever they may be called on to devote their lives, they still hold a touching and unfaltering love to their young chieftain, as complimentary to him as it is creditable to themselves.

I was perfectly astonished, on approaching Harrison's Landing, to see the wonderful changes that had been effected at that spot, during the short space of only a few weeks. When I last passed this place, on my way to City Point, under a flag of truce, there was nothing whatever of interest discernible in the green monotony of the banks on either side of the James River. Here, as if by the touch of some magician, I found myself approaching a perfect forest of masts, that would scarcely discredit the harbor of Boston. I never saw anything that convinced me more thoroughly of the wonderful recuperative energies of a free republic, when once aroused into action.

Early this morning the beautiful little *Ariel*, Capt. JOHN DALY Commander, arrived here from Dixie, bringing with her several officers who were detained by the rebel authorities, and which naturally created such intense indignation throughout the North. I have not been able to obtain a full list, but among them were the following officers who remained at Harrison's Landing: Major-Gen. McCall, Brig.-Gen. Reynolds, Capt. Ernest Hugo Brandenstein, of Gen. Blenker's Staff; Major T. O'Neil, of Meagher's Brigade; Col. Simpson, of the Fourth New-Jersey, (Gen. McCall's Division;) Capt. Stout, Independent Company, (Gen. Shield's Division;) Lieut. Randall, Eighth Ohio, and Capt. Moore, Fourth New-Jersey. Those who have accompanied us, on board the *John Tucker*, are: Lieut.-Col. Wm. C. Starr, Capt. Samuel Davis, Lieut. B. F. Stivers and Lieut. James Ewing, all of the Ninth Virginia Volunteers, (Gen. Cox's Division;) Major (Baron) Puchelstein, Fourth New-York Cavalry; Dr. Beck, Assistant Surgeon; Dr. Jas. Moore, of Philadelphia, Acting Assistant Surgeon; J. L. Vernon, Independent Company, (Gen. Cox's Division,) and a Captain of the Eighth Pennsylvania, whose name, very strangely, escaped me, but for whose politeness and intelligent information I am much indebted.

The account I received from Dr. MOORE, of the manner in which our prisoners there have been treated, is most revolting; in spite of his confession that Col. GIBBS, of the Forty-second North Carolina, and the officers under him, behaved like gentlemen, and did what *they* could, under the circumstances. At the Fair Ground of Lynchburgh, where 2,500 were, not long since, confined, *five or six died every day from sheer exhaustion, through poor and insufficient food*. But all they endured was as nothing compared to the torments which those fiends—the rebel leaders—are inflicting upon the officers of Gen. POPE who have fallen into their hands, some 28 of them. These poor fellows are confined in close and dark rooms, like common felons; not allowed to buy anything to mitigate their sufferings, even at the usual exorbitant rates; allowed to have no meat, nothing but an insufficient supply of bread, (sour at that,) and water poisoned with and the *filthy sewerage which flows into the James River*; water—so says my informant—that a dog or hog would refuse! In addition to these horrors, our brave men are liable at any moment to be hanged by these monsters in human shape. If there be anything in *intervention*, is it not time for the whole civilized world to cry "shame"—and bid us Godspeed in the work of crushing the source of such outrages against civilization? Could it be wondered at if the North, at length frenzied by such cruelties, should put forth its full powers of retaliation, and inflict punishment upon these creatures, from which it naturally shrinks even in base contemplation?

My informants assure me that we have, all this time, been wofully underrating the powers of the rebels. They say that at least 100,000 men can be [illegible] that the most sanguine feeling exists at Richmond of taking Washington, and that large bets, at heavy odds, are frequently offered that it will be so. They say that our officers are *not* allowed to go out of prison or have the run of their hotels—a very different rule to the one we have put in practice against them. The rebels in spite of all they may pretend, have the most respectful fear of McCLELLAN, and rank him as our best General. His check before Richmond has not diminished their confidence in and fear of his talents, for they know how little the fault of it depended upon him.

NEMO.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

MILITARY MATTERS IN A MUDDLE.

Secretary SEWARD stated last evening that the current stories, published in some of the papers, and generally believed here for the last three or four days, that Gen. McCLELLAN's army had *left the Peninsula*, were untrue. Reasons are known here, that, independent of Mr. SEWARD's statement, lead to the same belief. What may come in the future, of course, remains uncertain. Military matters, therefore, assume a profoundly mixed-up appearance.

Secessionists have rumors of disasters to McCLELLAN's army—loss of artillery, loss of shipping, etc.—but in a very vague form, and not regarded creditable.

REPORTS FROM POPE.

Reports from POPE's army continue entirely favorable, but the details of movements are not allowed to transpire.

RELATING TO THE DRAFT.

Gov. CURTIN arrived here late last night by express, and returned to Harrisburgh this evening. He stated that he was here by invitation of the Secretary of War. He was closeted with him for a long time at the War Department, on subjects connected with the inauguration of the system of drafting. It was decided that all the new regiments now in process of formation should be allowed until Sept. 1 to fill their ranks by volunteering. If not filled by that time, they will consolidate, and drafting will be resorted to to fill out the quota. It was also decided that volunteering to fill up the old regiments shall be permitted to continue up to the same date.

With reference to the mode of apportioning the quota for the draft upon different sections, the following highly important order was prepared.

"ORDERED, *Eighth*—That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quota of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and when practicable among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and subdivisions for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them, and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

(Signed) E. M STANTON, Secretary of War."

It was further decided that no officers or privates now in the field can be permitted to leave their positions for promotions in new regiments. The attempt was made at this interview, as it has been several times before, to have meritorious soldiers discharged from present enlistments with a view of promotion, but the fact that they were now before the enemy was represented as rendering such transfers impossible.

Gov. CURTIN's visit has been specially important in eliciting these facts, and his success in procuring the order given is gratifying.

THE NEW TREASURY NOTES.

The delivery of Treasury Notes, of the denomination of one and two dollars, will be commenced on Tuesday next, though in small quantities.

MORE MONITORS.

The Navy Department has advertised for proposals for the construction and completion of vessels of iron for river and harbor defence, similar to those building in New-York, having a single revolving turret. No offer will be considered unless from parties who are fully prepared to execute work of this kind, having in their own name, at the present time, suitable shops and tools.

THE POSITION AT NEW-ORLEANS.

REVERDY JOHNSON is understood to express the opinion that our situation on the Lower Mississippi Valley is far from secure. Nothing, of course, was known before he started from New-Orleans about the reported movements at Baton Rouge, but he would regard the rebel reports as not improbable. BUTLER needs reinforcements to make his position secure.

THE PRESIDENT AND COLONIZATION.

The President's interview with the colored delegation to-day, committed him more strongly than ever to the colonization policy as the surest solution of negro complications.

THE DELAWARE TAX LAW APPOINTMENTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following appointments for the State of Delaware under the Tax law: JOHN P. McLEAR, of Wilmington, Assessor, and C. H. B. DAY, of Dover, Collector

The tax appointments progress quite slowly. Gov. BOUTWELL said to-day that he could not tell when New-York would be reached—perhaps not for some time. The Western appointments may be entered upon by Saturday.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S MISSION.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is engaged in preparing his report on his mission to New-Orleans. Nothing has transpired concerning his conclusions on the subject, but it seems to be understood that, while perhaps making some concessions by way of appeasing the Foreign Consuls and their Governments, he will substantially sustain BUTLER throughout.

OFFICERS DISMISSED AND CASHIERED.

By direction of the President, Major E. Z. LAWRENCE, Sixty-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers, is dismissed from the service.

In accordance with the sentence of a Court-Martial, held at camp near Harrison's Landing, Lieuts. FRANK C. GOODRICH, GEORGE A. ROWLEY, CHARLES R. NOGGLE and F. S. WRIGHT, of the regular army, have been cashiered for misbehavior before the enemy, and Capt. CARBERY, of the Twelfth United States Infantry, for drunkenness on duty.

Lieut. JOHN G. KEARNEY, Fifty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, for disobedience of orders has been dismissed from the service.

All these sentences were confirmed by Gen. McCLELLAN.

APPOINTED MINISTER TO ROME.

The President has appointed R. M. BLATCHFORD, of New-York, to be Minister Resident at Rome, *vice* ALEX. M. RANDALL, late Governor of Wisconsin, who has been recalled at his own request with a view to his entering the military service of the United States.

GOV. SPRAGUE.

Gov. SPRAGUE and a large number of Rhode Islanders are here.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort.

Persons afflicted with Diarrhœa or Bowel Complaint will hail with delight J. C. RUSHTON'S Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy, which has never failed in a single instance to give relief and effect a speedy cure. Prepared only by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MARRIED.

ALDERTON—GIBBINS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, HENRY ALDERTON, of England, to MARY AMELIA, daughter of the late Frederick Gibbins, of this City.

CRAFT—BENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. Dickson, BYRON N. CRAFT, of New-York, to KATE E., daughter of B. P. Benson, Esq., of Brooklyn.

DWYER—HESS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Mr. Webb, THOMAS J. DWYER, U. S. N., to KATE [illegible], daughter of the late Leonard Hess.

New-Orleans papers please copy.

KEARSING—CASLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. L. S. Weed, JOHN G. KEARSING to Miss MARY C. CASLER, all of Brooklyn.

WATSON—TUNISON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Mr. Webber, GEORGE F. WATSON, to Miss EMMA M. TUNISON, daughter of Garrit D. Tunison, all of Brooklyn.

DIED

BIRD.—On Thursday, Aug. 14, MARGARET, wife of James Bird, aged 58 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives, also the members of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the 18th-st. M. E. Church. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DOUGHERTY.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 14, Capt. CHARLES H. DOUGHERTY, of Brooklyn, eldest son of the late William Walter Dougherty, of New-York, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, David O'Neill, Esq., in Orange, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

[illegible].—On Thursday, Aug. 14, Mrs. ROSE [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

Funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, G. D. Baldwin, No. 260 West 20th-st. Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

GOGGIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 14, PATRICK GOGGIN, a native of the Parish of Kildimo, County Limerick, Ireland, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Ridge-st., New-York, this day, (Friday,) the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Calvary.

HOUSEWORTH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, MICHAEL HOUSEWORTH, in the 97th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 15th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 284 Spring-st.

HENNIGAR.—On Wednesday, Aug. 13, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. ELIZA A. HENNIGAR, aged 58 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Aug. M. Turney, No. 9 Hammond-st.

JANSEN.—Suddenly, ELIZABETH A., relict of the late Benj. G. Jansen, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 87 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, of typhoid fever, GEORGIE S., daughter of Rev. Dr. W. and Anne Jane Morris, aged 17 years, 9 months and 8 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 67 Woodhull-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

MELDRUM.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 14, Capt. JOHN M. MELDRUM, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. WILLIAM C. BURT, No. 63 South 3d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMEDBERG.—At Devasego, near Prattsville, on Tuesday, Aug. 12, ISABELLA SMEDBERG, widow of the late Charles G. Smedberg, in the 65th year of her age.

SWANN.—On Wednesday, July 30, at the residence of his father, Crosslea House, County Monaghan, Ireland, of consumption, ROBERT SWANN, late of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 383.—Aug. 14, 1862.
31, 27, 75, 25, 53, 8, 65, 16, 50, 17, 41, 20.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 384.—Aug. 14, 1862.
71, 74, 17, 58, 65, 47, 12, 24, 40, 31, 70, 36, 59.

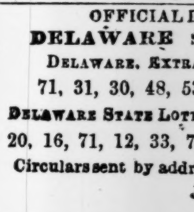
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 331.—Aug. 14, 1862.
71, 31, 30, 48, 53, 24, 8, 59, 52, 7, 6, 44.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 303.—Aug. 14, 1862.
20, 16, 71, 12, 33, 75, 6, 42, 32, 61, 55, 47, 49.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.



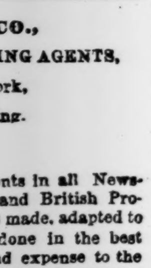
WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers througnout United States and Canada.



P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the

DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

FIRE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.:

GENTS: My entire store and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday; but my books, contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction, I can assure you. I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.

CHAS. W. BAKER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1862.

MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.:

GENTS: Our books and papers are all safe, preserved through the extremely hot fire of yesterday in one of your invaluable fire-proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents in any fire. Our safe was on the second story, and fell through to the cellar, where it remained in the burning ruins 36 hours.

E. C. WHITE.

THE ABOVE WERE IN THE RECENT FIRE IN BEEKMAN AND WILLIAM STREETS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND SAFES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE.

Parties holding fifty or more Coupons on United States three-years' 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes, due the 19th of August, are required to hand them in for examination at least three days prior to said date, with schedules of the denominations, numbers, &c. If they prefer it, they may do so at once. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at this office.

The Coupons (which should be numerically arranged) will be examined, and checks given out on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

30,000 PERSONS CURED
OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY
Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
It never fails. Only 25 cents Sold by all druggists.
Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 15 3d-av.

$5 EXTRA BOUNTY OVER AND ABOVE all others, will be paid to each recruit enlisting THIS DAY in Company C, First Regiment National Volunteers. Apply to Lieut. E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., 15 3d-av.

NOTICE.

All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:

COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.

Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.

I have already over 500 men in camp.

ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,
at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT

joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $23 pay in advance.
$2 hand money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters.
No. 81 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MAYONEHAN, First Lieutenant.
J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

ENGINEER TROOPS.
FIFTEENTH REGIMENT, NEW-YORK ENGINEERS,
COL. JOHN McLEOD MURPHY.

The Fifteenth Regiment, New-York Engineers, have opened a recruiting office at No. 83 Spring-st., near Broadway, under command of Lieut.-Col. COLGATE. The regiment is now in the Army of the Potomac. Each recruit will receive, on being mustered in, $4 recruiting fee, $25 United States bounty, $50 State Bounty, one month's pay in advance, and $75 United States bounty, at the end of enlistment.

Pay from $17 to $34 per month, guaranteed by the following act of Congress, passed July 7, 1862:

SEC. 20. That the different regiments heretofore mustered into the service of the United States as Volunteer Engineers, or Infantry, and employed as Engineers, shall be, and the same are hereby, recognized and accepted as Volunteer Engineers, on the same footing in all respects, in regard to pay and emoluments, as the Corps of Engineers of the regular army.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS,

WM. GURNEY, (late of First United States Chasseurs,) Colonel Commanding.

GEORGE R. VERNON, (late of Seventh Regiment, National Guard,) having received authority from the Governor to organize a company, desires twenty-five more men to fill up the ranks. The Government and State Bounty will be SECURED to each man joining this regiment. It is intended to make this a first-class regiment, the officers having all been selected by Col. Gurney from the field.

Remember that all bounties cease when drafting commences; now this is your only chance. Promotions will be made from the ranks only.

For further particulars apply to
Lieut. GEORGE R. VERNON,
No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
BOUNTY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO DOLLARS.
$52 paid immediately after mustering into service.
$100 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 383 4th-av.
First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, JR.,
Recruiting Officer.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.
UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION,
No. 67 William, corner of Cedar-street.

This Association has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the service of the United States under the recent order of the Secretary of War. Books are now open at the office No. 67 William-st., where all information will be given.

W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

An ex-officer of the United States Army would like to instruct a few gentlemen in Military Tactics. He can in a series of lessons fit them to become officers in the volunteer or militia service. Instruction privately or in classes, day or evening. Terms, $5 per course of lessons. Address Capt. A. O. Z., General Post-office.

COL. GURNEY'S NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—The Produce Exchange Committee will pay an extra bounty of $10 to the first 300 men enlisting with this regiment. The bounty will be paid at headquarters, No. 814 Broadway, Mozart Hall.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.

W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, NO. 168 BROADWAY.—The undersigned have formed an Association for the purpose of finding substitutes for persons who may be drafted. Books now open. References of the highest character given.

A. WARNER PLATT, } Association.
H. B. SCOFIELD, }
CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, Bankers.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES—UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE AND BANKING OFFICE.—The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for a limited number of persons who may be drafted in the army of the United States under the last order of the Secretary of War.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York, one door from Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION FOR OFFICERS.—PERSONS desirous of entering the United States Army as officers can be instructed in their duties at the Military School, No. 106 Orange st., Brooklyn, Room No. 12.

N. B.—A Corps of Cadets, for thorough instruction in all branches of a military education, is now being formed. Apply as above.

THE LAST DAY.—MILITARY EXEMPTS, don't waste time at the Hall. Get your certificates legally drawn and filed by BOOKSTAVER & CUMMING, Notaries, No. 237 Broadway. Hours, 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. when Clerk's office closes. Call early Fees 25 cents; including filing, 38 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE IN TWO PIECES.
FIRDAY EVENING, Aug. 15th.
To commence with the new roaring local piece,
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
MR. FLORENCE as .... BILL WILLIAMS
To conclude with the great burlesque,
EILY O'CONNOR.
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE as .... The Colleen Bawn
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as .... Myles-na-Coppaleen

HOT—HOTTER—HOTTEST.
"THE DOG STAR RAGES."

The sun pours a flood of burning rays—music melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into the only place where relief can be had, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, to purchase

DOUBLE PLATED ICE PITCHERS
of
LUCIUS HART.
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

FROM CANADA.

Death of Sir Allan N. McNab—Political and Commercial Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 11, 1862.

Lest the NEW-YORK TIMES should not have published any notice of the death of Sir ALLAN NAPIER MCNAB, I pen you these few lines.

He was born in 1798, at Niagara, and in 1812 he served against the Americans, who then invaded Canada. When they took Toronto, he retired with the British troops under SHEAFFE, toward Kingston, and was there transferred to a subordinate command in the so-called "Navy," on Lake Ontario. When the war ended, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. In the rebellion of 1837 he took a prominent part on the Royal side, rallying around him the "men of Gore," (the district in which Hamilton, his residence, was situated,) and proceeding first to Toronto, to the assistance of the Governor, and then to the Niagara frontier, where he beleagured W. L. MACKENZIE (who died last year) on Navy Island, and among other exploits cut out the *Caroline* and sent her, burning, over Niagara Falls. You must of course remember the diplomatic noise all this kicked up. For his services in the rebellion he was knighted. He subsequently became honorary Colonel in the British Army, baronet and Aid-de-Camp to the Queen. He was long a member of the Lower House of the Canadian Parliament, having been first elected in 1829. In 1854 he became Premier. In 1857 he resigned, and shortly afterward went to England, where he unsuccessfully run for Brighton. Returning, he was elected to our Upper House, of which he was chosen Speaker but a few months ago. He was always liable to gout in the legs and stomach, and this, aided by gastric fever, put an end to his career at Dundurn Castle, Hamilton, on the 8th inst.

Sir ALLAN was always popular with the people. His ready wit and good-tempered familiarity pleased them all. Yet he was always careful never to sacrifice himself for them, or even for any of his friends. He kept a sharp eye to his own interest throughout his whole career, and his very loyalty was always so timed as to bring pecuniary rewards along with it. He married twice, and leaves two daughters only, one married to Viscount BURY, M. P., and the other to a son of Sir DOMINIC DALY, Governor of South Australia. He had a son, who was shot by accident, when only 17 years of age. I suppose Sir ALLAN's name is better known abroad than that of any other Canadian, principally because of the honors of which he has at various times been made the recipient; and these again were chiefly the result of his aristocratic connections; for, save that he made himself conspicuous in 1837, he never did anything very noteworthy, except, perhaps, the introduction of a militia bill into the Canadian Legislature, and that was drawn up for him by Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, of Kingston. But let me not say ought injurious to his memory now that he is dead, though, while living, I always thought him a greatly over-estimated man.

It will please some of your New-York readers to learn that their friend, Hon. H. BLACK, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec, has been made a C. B. by Her Most Gracious Majesty. In the same list with him appears another Canadian, Hon. F. HINCKS, Vice-Premier of Canada, then Governor of Bermuda, now Governor of British Guiana.

Political movements here are becoming interesting. You may remember that the last thing memorable in this respect was the defeat of the Militia Bill, under which the Cartier-Macdonald Administration proposed to raise 100,000 militia here. They were succeeded by a Ministry under Hon. J. S. MACDONALD, who introduced a milder measure for raising about 30,000 only. This Ministry have had a good deal to do of late in the way of retrenching the public expenditure. They have dismissed a good many useless public servants, beginning with the Postmaster here, and though, perhaps, they may be going a little too far in this direction, it is said they have saved the country $400,000 a year. Hon. Judge BROWN, however, is not satisfied with them, any more than he was with the late Ministry, so he is going to try to enter Parliament again, and there will probably be a triangular duel between the Conservatives, the moderate Reformers who are now in, and the ultra Radicals, or Grits, of whom Mr. BROWN is the chief.

I now cease, aware that warlike movements down South are far more interesting to your readers than political intrigues here.

PERSONAL.

—Twenty-five citizens of Manchester, N. H., set sail from Portsmouth on Monday last, in a yacht, intending to have a fishing excursion on the Coast of Maine. Some of their townsmen who could not go with them, determined to have a little fun at their expense, so they telegraphed to the United States authorities at Portsmouth to keep a sharp look-out for a party of skedaddlers who were about leaving that place, ostensibly on a fishing excursion. As the yacht was bowling merrily from Fort McCleary, it was brought to most unceremoniously by a shot across its bows, and a boat, with an armed crew, put out and brought the whole party ashore. For a time there was any amount of swearing, although the oath of allegiance was not taken, and several of the gentlemen became so obstreperous at the suspicions cast upon their loyalty, that it was found necessary to order them under close confinement. The champagne bottles had to suffer when the joke was explained, but the officers of the fort would not release their prisoners until they had furnished $1,000 bonds for their appearance.

—Major Henry B. McIlvaine, of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery, on Monday received orders to proceed forthwith to Harper's Ferry, where he is to act as chief of artillery. Major McIlvaine, for some time past, has been acting as Provost Marshal at Fort McHenry, and before leaving was commended by Gen. Morris, commanding the post.

—Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was serenaded a few nights ago at West Randolph, Vt., and made a strong war speech, urging rapid enlistments. He has appointments to speak in all the leading towns in Vermont.

—Dr. J. C. Holland, a prominent Secessionist of Memphis, and Commissary-General of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Carroll's command, has been captured, and taken to the city where he formerly resided.

—Brig.-Gen. H. G. Berry is making a brief visit to his home in Rockland, Maine. The citizens turned out *en masse* and gave him a cordial reception upon his arrival.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday, the President, SIMEON DRAPER, in the Chair.

The Warden of Bellevue Hospital reported the arrival of 199 sick and wounded soldiers by the *Cahawba*,—among them one woman, who had followed her husband through the campaign on the Peninsula, and had been in two battles. There are now 300 sick soldiers at Bellevue; 870 have been treated at the hospital since July 7, of which 25 died, and 100 were restored so as to rejoin the army.

A letter was read from Dr. SLOAN, Medical Director of the United States Army, giving notice that 1,500 sick and wounded soldiers were soon expected here.

Since the 1st inst. 610 persons have been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse as vagrants; 127 of them were males and 483 females; 11 of the number had been there for the 100th time; 5 for the 50th time; 20 for the 40th time; 10 for the 30th time; 7 for the 25th time; 16 for the 20th time; 10 for the 15th time; 64 for the 6th time; 82 for the 10th time; 49 for the 5th time; 44 for the 4th time; 66 for the 3d time; 49 for the 2d time, and 149 for the 1st time.

The following is the weekly statement of the Commissioners: Remaining Aug. 2, 6,963; admitted since, [illegible]; discharged, 1,807; died, 58; sent to Blackwell's Island, [illegible]; sent to State Prison 9. Remaining Aug. [illegible] [illegible] of whom [illegible] at the [illegible] Hospital, [illegible] the Lunatic Asylum, 1,[illegible] at the Almshouse, [illegible] the Penitentiary, 970 at the Workhouse, 16 at Small-Pox Hospital, 769 at Randall's Island, 201 at [illegible] Hospital, 249 at City Prison, 26 at Second District Prison, 18 at Third District Prison, 3 at Fourth District Prison, [illegible] Hospital, 282 at Colored Home, 169 at Colored Orphan Asylum, 32 at nurse, and 66 at City Cemetery.

Rearrest of John C. King for Treason.

HE IS COMMITTED TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

A telegram was received from Washington, yesterday, directing the Marshal to arrest Mr. JOHN C. KING, of No. 77 Beekman-street, and commit him to Fort Lafayette. This is the man who was arrested, a fortnight ago, on a charge made by some of the workmen of the machine-shop in which he is foreman, but who was subsequently honorably discharged on the representations of Mr. WOODWARD, the proprietor of the shop, and others, that he was a loyal citizen. What new information the War Department has received to warrant his arrest the Marshal is not advised. Mr. KING was sent to Fort Lafayette, yesterday, in compliance with the order.

Arrival of the Crew of the Ladona.

Lieut. C. H. GREENE, of the *Crusader*, which arrived here from Port Royal yesterday, brought under his charge twenty-four persons, composing the crew of the prize steamer *Ladona*, which was sent to Philadelphia. The arrival of the prisoners was reported to the United States Marshal, who will take them from the *Crusader* this morning and forward them to Philadelphia.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York.

The following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for the month of July, 1862:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	N. Eastern Dispensary.	Manhattan Dispensary.
No. of Male Patients	1,323	652	1,300	1,212	298	35
No. of Female Patients	2,039	1,229	1,344	1,632	41[illegible]	31
Totals	3,362	1,381	2,644	2,894	604	66
Treated at Dwellings	550	382	650	640	115	11
Treated at Dispensaries	2,812	1,479	1,994	2,254	489	55
Primary Vaccinations	7	13	47	22	..	7
Revaccinations	8	..	387	7	..	..
Whole No. Vaccinated	15	13	484	29	..	7
Number of Adults	2,862	1,116	1,201	1,372	29[illegible]	59
Number of Children	1,500	756	1,443	1,512	30[illegible]	7
No of Native Patients	1,600	818	1,273	1,659	339	19
No. of Foreign Patients	2,762	1,063	1,371	1,237	26[illegible]	47
No. sent to Hospital	417	45	91	24	1	1
Number of Deaths	30	11	23	22	[illegible]	..
Prescriptions dispens'd	8,184	3,614	5,247	5,975	1,07[illegible]	..

During the month of July, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 11,451 persons by the seven Dispensaries of New-York.

Of these, there were visited and treated at their dwellings 2,348, at the Dispensaries 9,103, and 498 were vaccinated; 23,398 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices, being an average of more than two to each patient.

The principal causes of death were cholera infantum, scarlet fever.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system. Among the most important were chronic influenza, diarrhœa.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE VICTIMS OF THE BEEKMAN-STREET FIRE.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest yesterday upon the remains of two men, supposed to be those of Messrs. MACKENZIE and SIMMONS, who were burned to death on the morning of the 6th inst., at the time of the fire in Beekman-street. It will be remembered that two of the guests of the Rainbow Hotel were missed immediately after the fire, and as they could not be accounted for in any other way, the friends of the parties all concurred in the belief that they were suffocated in the burning building. Capt. SQUIRES, of the Second Precinct Police, immediately deputed an officer to attend to the removal of the *débris*, and, if possible, to recover the remains of the victims. Yesterday they were found, deeply imbedded in the ruins, but so burned and disfigured as to render it impossible to identify them. There can be no doubt, however, as to their being the parties above named. Mr. SIMMONS was a fruit dealer, doing business on the corner of John and Nassau streets. His age was about 35 years. Mr. MACKENZIE was a Scotchman by birth, aged about 75 years. He came to this country about fourteen years ago on account of some family difficulty. He was a gentleman of great literary attainments, having been for a long time one of the principal editors of the *Edinburgh Quarterly Review*, and a contributor to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. In addition to this, he was a member of the "Royal Society." In his family relations, he was connected with some of the first of the English nobility. In 1823, Mr. MACKENZIE was sent by his country as a Minister to Mexico, and two years afterward he was appointed Consul-General to Havana, which office he held until about the year 1834, when his connection with England was dissolved by his voluntarily absenting himself from the country. For some time prior to his unfortunate death, he had occupied rooms at the Rainbow Hotel, but usually met his friends at one of the first-class up-town public houses, and consequently there were very few of his numerous friends who knew of his whereabouts. Those who have known him for a score of years say that he was a well-bred gentlemen in the true sense of that term,—a man who was always kind, amiable and genial, and that "none knew him but to love him." The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict in both of the above cases—"Death from accidental burning at the Rainbow Hotel on the 6th inst."

A SINGULAR EXPLOSION.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. MICHAEL TRAVERSE, of No. 93 West Nineteenth-street, was passing along Centre-street, and when opposite the iron-works of Messrs. CORNELL & Co., he stopped to strike a match upon the head of an empty barrel, for the purpose of lighting his cigar. The moment the match was struck upon the barrel, an explosion equal to that of a six-pounder occurred, startling every person in the vicinity, and causing men, women and children to run into the streets in the greatest confusion and alarm. The head of the barrel was thrown out with great force, and on its way it struck Mr. TRAVERSE upon the right hand and arm, causing injuries so serious that he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital for treatment. In the space of ten minutes from the time of the explosion, there were at least 2,000 people gathered in the vicinity of the exploded barrel, all wondering, and all speculating upon the cause which had produced a result so unexpected and unaccountable. The mystery was soon solved, however, when it was ascertained that the empty cask had contained "benzine oil," and that it had been standing in the sun for several hours, with a small quantity of the highly combustible fluid oozing through the pores of the wood. Mr. TRAVERSE's injuries, though serious, are not believed by his attendant physicians to be fatal.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.—DANIEL CUNNINGHAM, a well-known "sport" of this City, went yesterday with a female friend into TAYLOR's saloon, on Broadway, for the purpose of ordering some refreshments. While quietly seated at a table, a pistol fell from one of CUNNINGHAM's pockets and exploded, the contents entering the woman's arm and badly lacerating it. Consternation seized all in the saloon, but as it was an evident accident no arrest was made. A physician was called, the wound was dressed, and the crowd dispersed.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—The following is the list of sick and wounded soldiers who have died at the Bellevue Hospital during the week: Second Lieut. C. E. JONES, Company E, First Berdan's Sharpshooters; Private GILBERT C. BABCOCK, Company H, Eighty-first New-York Volunteers; Private FREDERICK FAY, Company —, Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Private JOHN ACKLEY, Company —, Fourth Michigan Volunteers; Private GEO. C. STRICKLAND, Company E, Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

SERIOUSLY STABBED.—Mr. OSWALD ADIEN, of No. 281 Third-street, was assaulted and stabbed early yesterday morning, by HERMANN STEIN. There were three distinct wounds in the back, which are pronounced to be very serious. The offender was arrested and committed to await the result. STEIN says he is a soldier out on a furlough.

LOST OVERBOARD—Aug. 13, from the bark *Texas*, just arrived from Beaufort, N. C., and while at anchor off the Battery, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, a seaman, while at work on the jibboom. Every effort was made to save him, but he sunk at once. Apparently, he was taken with a fit, or was injured in falling.

CHARITABLE—A Canadian gentleman, named GARRETT DEWEY, who applied to Deputy Provost-Marshal CARPENTER, yesterday, to have a passport vised, took occasion to leave with that official the sum of $5 for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

VESSELS SOLD AT AUCTION.—Messrs. BURDETT, JONES & Co., sold by auction, yesterday, the following vessels: Bark *Faith*, for $9,100; bark *Pilgrim*, $4,600; ship *Eagle*, for $14,550.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A man named EDWARD NOLAN was almost instantly killed in the Eagle Mills, at Greenpoint, yesterday, by falling upon a circular saw, which was in motion. Deceased leaves a wife and family....A boy named CHARLES LEICH, was run over by a farmer's wagon, in Church, near Smith-street, Wednesday evening, and instantly killed. The driver of the team was arrested....A daughter of Mrs. WOODRUFF, 20 months old, residing on Eagle-street, Greenpoint, was drowned yesterday in a cistern, while at play in a yard attached to her mother's residence.

DESTROYING THE BUSINESS OF REPORTERS.—The engineer of a rope-walk in this City was arrested yesterday, for putting a greater head of steam on the engine connected with the establishment than allowed by law. Had he been let alone, it is confidently believed that reporters would have had a first-class explosion to record at an early day, with the usual concomitants—loss of life and property.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN SIPES, a boy six years old, was run over by a horse-car, on Myrtle, near Marcy-avenue, Wednesday evening, and had both feet badly crushed.

LAW REPORTS.

Theatrical Squabble—Reference in Case of Contempt.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Hilton.

James W. Lingard vs. *George L. Fox.*—This was an application, on the part of plaintiff, for an order of attachment to issue against the defendant for his alleged violation of an injunction order served upon him on the stage of the Old Bowery Theatre, on the night of Aug. 2. The facts of the case appeared in the statements of counsel on the return day, and were reported in Tuesday's TIMES. The plaintiff now read the affidavit of John Matthews that he served the order personally upon defendant, at the same time saying, "Mr. Fox, I serve you with an injunction—here is the original;" which defendant denied on numerous affidavits of persons who witnessed the transaction. The affidavits were in point blank opposition to each other in every particular, and the Court declared it impossible to gather from them any proof on which to rely in a decision.

Counsel for plaintiff moved for a reference, wherein witnesses might be cross-examined and the real facts of the transaction found out, but the application was resisted on the ground that it is only in a suit for damages in which a reference is necessary and proper, whereas this is merely a proceeding to prosecute for contempt of Court.

The Judge remarked that the Court could arrive at no conclusions until all questions of fact have been established, and he must therefore order a reference to ascertain the time, manner and place of the alleged service of the injunction order, and whether in the opinion of the referee there was any service. Referred, accordingly, to Henry Nicoll, Esq.

Bartholomew O'Connor, for plaintiff; W. Gleason, for defendant.

A Case in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

William K. Diedman vs. *The Brigantine Joseph Hume and Henry Kenely.*—This was an action for the possession of the brigantine *Joseph Hume*, an English vessel. The libel alleged that the libelant was owner of three-fourths of the vessel, and the defendant, Henry Kenely, owner of one-fourth, and master; that the vessel had recently arrived in this port incumbered with a bottomry bond for some $5,500; that the master brought with him the sum of $1,000 in gold, which fact he had concealed from the libelant; that this money must have been part of the earnings of the ship, or from the bottomry; that the master had rendered incorrect accounts, and refused to deliver up the vessel although demanded.

The answer admitted that the libelant was owner of three-fourths of the vessel, but set up that the vessel was a British vessel and the master an alien and British subject; that the majority owner had no right to the possession of the vessel while in a foreign port, and while the accounts of the voyage were still unsettled.

The answer also denied making any false accounts, and set forth in detail certain transactions and personal ventures of the master, which it was claimed would account for the $1,000. It was also alleged that the vessel was bound to her home port, and in bond to proceed at once to her destination and there deliver her.

The cause was heard upon the pleadings alone, and a decree of possession rendered in favor of the libelant with costs.

For libelant, Beebe, Dean & Donohue; for the master, Charles Edwards.

Personal Effects of the Captain of the Memphis.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The United States vs. *Steamer Memphis.*—An order having been made to show cause why a previous order should not be set aside, granting the Captain of the prize steamer *Memphis* permission to remove certain articles, claimed as his personal effects, from the steamer (a report of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES). The case was called up yesterday by the District Attorney, and no one appearing on the part of Capt. Cruikshank to oppose the motion to set aside, the Court granted a revocation of the order.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are steady and in limited request at $6 81¼c.@$6 87½c. for Pots, and $7 for Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio is quiet, but there is no inclination on the part of holders to accept lower rates. Sales of 800 bags on private terms. Other kinds are dull.

COTTON—Manufacturers have nearly all disappeared, and the market to-day is dull and heavy. Prices are merely nominal at 47½c. for Middling Uplands, and do. New-Orleans and Texas. Sales of about 400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Western and State Flour continues in good request, and the market is rather better, especially for the low grades, which are in good demand, influenced by the improvement in exchange. Trade brands are steady and in fair request. The sales are 20,700 bbls., at $4 95@$5 10 for Superfine State and Western; $5 20@$5 35 for Extra State; $5 25@$5 40 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 50@$5 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 60@$6 25 for Trade brands. Canadian Flour is in fair demand and is better, especially choice, which is not plenty; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $5 25@$5 40 for the low grades of Extras, and $5 50@$6 25 for Trade brands. Southern Flour is in moderate supply, and is firmer, particularly good Extras, and in fair request; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $5 30@$5 90 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for Family Extras. Rye Flour is steady and in fair demand; sales of 200 bbls. at $3@$4 30 for Superfine and Extra. Corn Meal is less active, but the supply is light and prices are firm; sales of 570 bbls. at $3 30 for Jersey, and $3 60 for Brandywine in store.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is about 1c. ₱ bushel firmer, especially for choice qualities, which are scarce and wanted. The demand is mainly for export. White Wheats, particularly are very scarce, and in fair request for milling as well as for export. The arrivals are very light. The sales include 119,300 bushels, and consist of 13,100 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 10@$1 20; 11,700 bushels Racine Spring at $1 17@$1 22; 25,800 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 18@$1 23½; 19,700 bushels Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 24@$1 25; 17,600 bushels Red Western at $1 33@$1 35; 5,700 bushels Amber Western at $1 36@$1 38, the latter rate for New Kentucky; 6,500 bushels White Ohio at $1 40; 13,700 bushels White Michigan at $1 40@$1 41; and 5,500 bushels White Kentucky at $1 52@$1 60, the latter rate for handsome quality. Barley and Barley Malt are still in meagre supply, and are dull and nominal. Oats are in good demand, and are scarce and much firmer. Sales of Western and Canadian at 47c.@50c., and State at 50c.@51c., the latter rate for small lots. Rye is steady and in moderate demand. Sales of 3,700 bushels at 78c. for good Western, and 83c for River. Corn continues in active request, both for distilling and export, and prices are firmer, especially for sound, which is scarce. Sales of 136,000 bushels at 48c.@50½c. for Heated; 52c.@57½c. for Eastern Mixed; 58c.@59c. for shipping Mixed; 60c. for choice old Mixed, to arrive, and 65c. for common White Western.

HAY—The market is firm, the demand is fair, and the supply light; sales of 1,100 bales, at 65c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are steady and in moderate request. Sales of 75 bales, new, at 15c.@20c., as to quality. Old are neglected.

MOLASSES—There is not much doing, but prices are still very fairly maintained. Sales of 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 31c.; 25 do. Porto Rico at 44c.@45c.; 15 do. common quality English Island at 34c., and 31 Barbados on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request, and prices generally continue quite firm. Small sales of Spirits Turpentine at $2 25 ₱ gallon, cash, and 30 bbls. low No. 1 Resin, at $15 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are steady and in moderate request, at 91c.@93c. for City Linseed in casks and in barrels; 56c.@60c. for Crude Whale; $1 40 for choice Crude Sperm; 13¾c.@14½c. for Crude Petroleum; 26c.@33c. for Refined do., and 47c. for Red Distilled. Sales of 5,000 gallons Western Lard Oil, at 72c., cash.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is better supplied, and though the inquiry is moderate, there is more firmness manifested at the close; sales of 780 bbls. at $11 25@$11 37 for Mess, and $9 87@$10 for Prime. Beef is in moderate request, and with limited arrivals prices are steady. Sales of 170 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for Plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for Extra. Beef Hams are very slowly recovering from the extreme dullness prevalent for several weeks. Sales of 50 bbls. choice quality at $16 50. Bacon is very quiet. Cut Meats are steady and in fair demand; sales of 260 hhds. and tcs. at 3¾c.@4c. for Shoulders, and 6c.@6½c. for Hams. Lard is firm and in fair request; sales of 750 bbls. at 8¼c.@9⅝c., the latter rate for choice. Butter and Cheese are firm and in good request at previous rates.

RICE—We still find a very dull market, but quotations show no material change.

SALT—Turk's Island has been in active request, [illegible] on the way, [illegible] have been bought at or about [illegible].

SEEDS—[illegible] Timothy Seed is in fair supply, and quiet and heavy, at $1 75@$2 ₱ bushel, the latter rate for choice. Rough Flax Seed is in fair demand, at $2@$2 15 ₱ bushel of 56 lbs.

SPICES—Pepper is moderately active, and rather firmer. Sales of 200 bags, at 19½c.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw continues fair, mostly from the trade, and on refining grades of Cuba we notice an advance of ⅛c.@¼c.; fair refining selling at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. On New-Orleans there was an advance of from ⅛c. to ¼c. on the low grades, but the better qualities are without change from the sales of yesterday. The transactions embrace 1,200 hhds. at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Cuba, 8c.@9¾c. for brown New-Orleans, and 9c.@11c. for clarified do. By auction we notice sales of [illegible] hhds. New-Orleans, at [illegible]. Refined continues in good demand, and are very strong at 12¼c.

TALLOW—The market is quite firm, and a good demand prevails; sales of 95,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Western; 10⅛c. for Eastern, and 10⅝c.@10¾c. for City. Rough Fat is steady, at 7c., cash.

WHISKY—The market is devoid of activity, but the supply is light and prices are firmer; sales 100 bbls State, at 31½c.

FREIGHTS—Are less active, especially for Grain to Great Britain, but rates are generally well maintained. To Liverpool, the engagements are 24,000 bushels Wheat, at 11d. in bulk; 13,000 bushels Wheat at 12d., in bags; 4,200 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 800 pkgs. Butter at 45s. To London—1,750 bbls. Flour, at 4s.; 50 casks Tallow, at 40s.; 190 tons Mahogany on private terms; To Glasgow—2,800 barrels of Flour at 4s.; 6,500 bushels Wheat, at 13½d., in bags. To Bristol—1,300 bbls. Flour at 4s. The Charters are a Prussian bark to Cork and a market with 24,000 bushels Wheat at 13½d. per 60 lbs.; British schooner with wheat to an indirect port in England, at 12½d., in bulk and bags; also the American bark *Jennie* and American ship *Gaspe* were chartered to the Government at a round sum each. The following prize vessels were sold at auction by Mr. BURDETT: The ship *Eagle* brought $14,550; the bark *Pilgrim* $4,600, and the bark *Faith* $9,100, all cash.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. —
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
800 BALES COTTON.
DANIEL H BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court of United States for Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., FROM LAIMBEER'S WHARF, BROOKLYN,

597 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Andromeda.
192 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Magnolia.
19 HALF BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 POCKETS from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 ROUND BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
ALSO, A LOT OF HIDES,
500 STAVES.

Samples of cotton can be seen on Saturday, the 16th, at the office of Hiram Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District Florida.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fast trotting sorrel mare, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, sound and kind in all harness; free and stylish driver; has trotted within 3 months in 42.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEORGE COOK will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class furniture of all the usual varieties. Catalogues at sale.

HELP WANTED.

A DRUG CLERK.—EXPERIENCED DRUG Clerk wanted to go to Chicago. Apply, with testimonials, at No. 174 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A FARMER—WANTED, AS FARMER, A steady, industrious man, without children, German or Scotch preferred, to take the whole charge of a farm 200 miles from the City. Wages must be moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—CLERKS FOR SHIPPING AND RAILroad offices, 2 conductors, clerk for a marble-yard, 2 brakesmen, 2 clerks for grocery stores, 2 boys for trades, 4 girls to travel to California and Europe, valet to go to Cuba, 3 porters for stores, 1 stewardess, 1 housekeeper. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.
THOMAS SPINK, Agent.

BOY WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT boy, that writes a good hand; must reside with his parents, and give the best of references. Apply on Friday morning, before 10 o'clock, to FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE hat, cap and straw goods house, for the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Parties offering must be familiar with the trade, and produce undoubted reference as to capacity. Address Box No. 1,402 Post-office.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED IN each State, to visit the principal cities and towns, and sell some new articles of Stationery, and other suitable goods for Schools and the trade. Address, with stamp, H., Box No. 4,509 Post-office, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

MOSQUITOS!!!
Frames for Nets, at low prices.
Ceiling Frames,
Standard Frames,
Stationary Frames.
At KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

25.000 MOSQUITOS.—NETTING FOR $1 per piece. Nets made up for $2 25. Lace Nets at low prices, at KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—WHILE CROSSING THE Park from Broadway to Beekman-st, a Gold Hunting-Case Watch, No. 27,640, with a Gold Chain attatched. Pawnbrokers are cautioned against buying the same. A liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked if left at JOHN MORTIMER'S, No. 85 Main-st., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on Sept. 16.
ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, 18th.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,

An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $31 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"

Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use.

Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 661 B'DWAY.—Schools furnished with competent teachers, parents with school circulars gratuitously and competent teachers with positions. References—Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Harper Brothers, Appleton & Co., Barnes & Burr, Professors Boyd, Calkins, Phelps. Wanted, (personal applications preferred,) teachers for the following orders: LADIES—No. 258, French, for Ohio, $450; No. 259, piano, vocalization, Ohio, $700; No. 270, drawing, painting, Massachusetts; No. 273, English and languages, Delaware, $375; No. 276, English, French, music, New-York; No. 278, music, New-Jersey, $500. GENTLEMEN—No. 257, penmanship, singing, New-York, $400; No 261, modern languages, New-York, $600; Nos. 271, 272, classics, sciences, literature, New-York, $700 and $900; No. 275, principal for high school, Wisconsin, $1,000; No. 277, principal, Connecticut; No. 280, mil. tactics and sciences, Pennsylvania, $1,000.
SMITH, WILSON & CO.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or
H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHKEEPSIE-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2, with an attendance undiminished by the war. It continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A Boarding and Day School.—The next term commences Sept. 8; special attention is given to the French and German languages. Circulars can be obtained at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, Miss N. J. HARRISON.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION opens Sept. 10. Location pleasant, healthy; instruction thorough. References—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of Rutger's Fire Ins. Co., No. 176 Chatham-square, New-York; G. W. Morrison, Esq, Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York. J. B. NIXON, A. M.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FEMALE INSTITUTE, CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD, PRINCIPAL.—This school will reopen Sept. 25. For references or circulars apply to A. S. BARNES, No. 51 John-st., New-York, or address the Principal as above.

SCHOOL FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN WELL qualified to teach the classics and English, will hear of a good situation by addressing THOMAS FREEMAN, Caldwell, N. J. The proprietor proposes to retire from the business. The yearly income has averaged $1,150 for 14 years. $200 will secure the situation and furniture.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.,—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal.
Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1, Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT SESsion opens Sept. 4.—Superior advantages and accommodations at very low rates. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1, for children under the age of 12. For terms, &c., address Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y., commences Oct. 1. For circulars, address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.—The regular Academic Year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The first week will be spent in examining students and organizing classes.

A class will be formed in the science of Navigation for those wishing to fit themselves for the Quarter Deck. Opportunities for practice in seamanship will be provided when the number of nautical students warrant it.

Applicants are invited to visit Eagleswood. Access from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, (foot of Whitehall-st.,) at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M.; from Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (Walnut-st.,) at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. Circulars and information may be obtained at No. 27 Park-place.
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor,
No. 27 Park-place, N. Y.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal, Eagleswood,
Perth Amboy, N. J.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 27 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16. The attention of parents designing to educate daughters from home is particularly invited.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPAL FOR high school in a Western city—salary liberal, immediate application necessary; gentleman for English branches in private school in New-York City; gentleman for classics in boarding-school near New-York; gentleman for English and penmanship on the Hudson; lady for piano, singing and French, in female seminary on the Hudson; gentleman for classics, &c., in New-York; gentleman as tutor in the City; French lady for governess in the City—rudiments of piano required; gentleman and wife to take female seminary in Maryland; gentleman and wife for public school in New-Jersey; gentleman for French and military drill in Connecticut; Professor of military tactics and mathematics, at liberal salary—graduate of West Point preferred; organist for church near the City; superior teacher of classics for New-England; also, first-class teacher of mathematics; gentleman to take a flourishing academy in the West; gentleman for gymnastics and drawing; French or German lady for piano and drawing; gentleman for natural sciences; gentleman for military tactics in Western college.

Wanted to purchase, a young ladies' school.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

WANTED—A FRENCH AND MUSIC TEACHER, or a gentleman and lady as assistants, in a flourishing Academy in the country, with which is connected a large boarding-house, or a person who can partly furnish the house and teach in one of the departments; or perhaps to take the whole charge if qualified. Address Box No. 3,645 New-York Post-office immediately, and you will be called upon.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A lady who has had a three years' training in a Massachusetts State Normal school, and five years' experience in teaching, subsequently, desires a situation as assistant or governess. Address F. MERRITT, Saxonville, Mass.

AS TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, experienced and successful teachers, wish an engagement as teachers, or as Principal and Preceptress in some Seminary. The best references given. Address Box No. 3,675 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY GRADUATE, EXperienced in teaching, desires a situation; she teaches the higher English branches, Latin, French, with drawing and painting; has testimonials of success. Address L. H., Box No. 70 Valatie, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 499 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES TO give French lessons, "pure pronunciation," in compensation for a comfortable room. References from first-class citizens. Address COMFORT, *Times* Office, Box 165.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or to do general housework; no objection to a short distance in the country; has best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small family; has no connections in this country; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 85 6th-av., near Waverley-place, up stairs, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook in a private family or a first class boarding-house; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 9 5th-st., near the Bowery, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 152 32d-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family. No objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 61 West 18th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a respectable woman; understands cooking, baking, &c., thoroughly, and is a good washer and ironer; is neat in work and person; good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 91 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; good City references; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN ENGLISH WOman wishes a situation as infant's nurse, or to take care of grown children; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; is obliging, has no objections to go into the country or to travel; is a good sewer; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 135 6th-av., second door off 10th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY a married woman as wet nurse, at her own residence, No. 146 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; can bring a baby up by hand; is willing, and obliging and kind to children; has 6 years of the best of City reference. Call or address No. 101 Waverly-place, corner of Macdougal-st., where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress by a Protestant young woman lately come from Ireland, well educated in the English language; or would go as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; or can take care of an invalid lady. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear, on the first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist in chamberwork or to go to the country; refers to families of highest standing in this City for character and ability. Address SEAMSTRESS, at No. 203 East 2[illegible]d st., betweeen 1st and 2d avs., for three days.

AS KITCHEN SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young girl, to do kitchen work; is a good washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place, where she has lived for seven years. Call at No. 225 West 21st-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established institute, on the corner of 6th-av and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready. German is spoken here.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A PROTESTANT MAN (single) wants a situation in the country as coachman; he can also do gardening, milking, and general farm work if required; eight years' references of ability, civility, &c., can be given if required. Call upon, or address, S. T., No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or groom or would help in a garden, by a young man that thoroughly understands the care of horses in the proper style; has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at the Putnam House, Room No. 26, 4th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., or by note, COACHMAN, Box No 202 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a single young man who perfectly understands his business—such as various modes of forcing and forwarding plants, flowers and vegetables, under glass and in the open air, laying out of walks, pleasure-ground, &c.; also, taking care of horses and driving, or would be willing to make himself generally useful about a small place. Address G. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days. Best of City reference.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country; will be found sober and faithful in his employment. For further particulars, inquire at No. 268 4th av., corner 21st-st., in the apothecary's, for three days, for L. C.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 134 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

BRICK PRESSES AND DRAIN-TILE Machines, manufactured at No. 300 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.
S. P. MILLER.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES.
GOLD, [illegible] AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI Railroad.—All holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named securities with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 15th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which, holders not complying are subject to be remitted [illegible] their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, before they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease [illegible].
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR THE coupons due on the 19th inst., on the 7.30 United States Treasury Notes, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD and City of Milwaukee Bonds purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the [illegible] Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office of the Company.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $163,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 9, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.—THE PRESIDENT AND Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed till the 18th inst., inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company held August 8, 1862, a Dividend of Three per cent. was declared on common stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, ALEXANDER SEWARD, of the City of Utica, has been, by an order of the Supreme Court, appointed Receiver of the estate, property and effects of the Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, an insolvent railroad corporation, and is Trustee of said estate, property and effects; and the undersigned, as such Receiver, hereby requires:

First—That all persons, firms and corporations indebted to the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, render to him, as such Receiver, at his office in the City of Utica, on or before the 30th day of August, 1862, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to him.

Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to deliver the same to the undersigned, as such Receiver, by the day above named.

Third—All the creditors of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the subscriber, as such Receiver, at his office in the City of Utica, by the 20th day of September, 1862.

Fourth—And all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company, are required to present the same in writing and in detail to the subscriber, as such Receiver, on or before the day and at the place last above specified.—Dated July 8, 1862.
ALEXANDER SEWARD,
Receiver of the Adirondac Estate and Railroad Co.
au1-law6wF

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD S. CUMMING, Receiver, &c., of Jean Duc, plaintiff, against JEAN DUC, Augustus Bonand, the St. Marks' Fire Insurance Company, Henry A. Mott, Washington Murray, Sidney S. Harris and William R. Carr, defendants—Summons.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 195 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1862.
BOGARDUS & BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 195 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, New-York City, on the 29th day of July, 1860.
au1-law6wF*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third Article of the first Title of the 5th Chapter of the second Part of the Revised Statutes. DAVID McMURRAY, Jr., of the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published August 8, 1862. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Gilbert Robertson, Jr., County Judge of said county, at his office, Mutual Bank Buildings, in the City of Troy, on the 21st day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
GEO. DAY,
au 8-law10wTh Attorney for Insolvent, Troy, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, Jr., No. 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-law6mF* MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING, } Executors.
THOMAS FANNING, Jr., }

PROPOSALS.

COPPER [illegible]

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Copper," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for [illegible] delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the copper which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The copper to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.
I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 18th day of August, 1862, for furnishing the bricks, cement and sand, required for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct.

There will be required about 400,000 bricks, 5,000 barrels of Cement, 30,000 bushels of sand—but these quantities will be increased or diminished, as may be found necessary.

Five hundred barrels of cement are needed which will set very quickly, and entirely to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Forms for proposals may be obtained at this office. They will be indorsed "Proposals for Brick," "for Cement," or "for Sand," as the case may be, and directed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:
100,000 feet 2-inch spruce plank.
75,000 feet 1-inch pine boards.
The above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, subject to inspection, and to be delivered on board such vessels as may be employed to transport it, which vessels will be placed at convenient locations for its shipment.
D. D. TOMPKINS, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for one thousand (1,000) army wagons. Bidders will state the shortest time of delivery. Proposals will be received for any portion of the above number. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and those proposing to deliver them in the shortest time will have the preference. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, the whole to be delivered in Philadelphia, subject to inspection.
(Signed,) G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 29, 1862.

DOMESTIC NITRE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office for supplying the navy with DOMESTIC NITRE, either crude or refined.
JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

Times and *Evening Post* please copy, and send bills and receipts in duplicate, with copy of advertisement, to the Navy Agent, Washington, D. C., for payment.

NEW-YORK, August 12, 1862.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE THE 17TH INST., 1,000 blue and 2,000 scarlet blankets; must be of pure wool, 67 inches wide and 75 inches long, and weigh three pounds each. The blue blankets to have an orange border three inches wide, three inches from the edge. The scarlet blankets to have a border of the same size, black. Blankets of these colors, nearly approximating to above description, may be purchased. Apply to S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance, No. 55 White-st., up stairs.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."
WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until the 23d instant, for supplying ship-chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats on this station, for the remainder of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1863. Lists of the articles required will be furnished, on application at this office.
HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

WANTED.—A LOT OF GOOD SECOND-HAND school furniture; single desks and chairs preferred. Address Box No. 1,531 New-York Post-office.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st. and No. 112 Beekman.

[illegible]

[illegible] RESTORED! IGNORANCE [illegible] UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in DRS. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

MEN WHO ARE FEEBLE, OLD TOO soon, or nervous, and those who wish not to become so, should all read the new book on the PHYSIOLOGY AND DERANGEMENTS OF THE MALE SYSTEM, by Dr. F. Hollick, author and lecturer. Ninety-eighth edition. Colored plates and wood cuts. 500 pages. Sent free by post, to any address, for $1. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours 10 to 2.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes or are blind.
No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$150
Second Cabin Passage.............85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$125
Second Cabin Passage.............70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	FROM NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

First Cabin, from.....................$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.........SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...........SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
GLASGOW.....................SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 16. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198. Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¾.
Spring-st........at 9½, 12¾ and 3½.
Dey-st...........at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

THE DUTY OF PAYING THE REWARD for apprehension and delivery of deserters from the Volunteer service having been assigned to me, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the irregular arrests and detention, to give notice that no reward will be paid unless the certificate sets forth the regiment, letter of company, Captain commanding, and State in which the prisoner was enrolled. This certificate to be signed by a commissioned officer, who has been regularly mustered into the service of the United States.
No reward will be paid for deserters from regiments now forming unless proof can be given that the prisoners have been absent more than ten days.
FRANK E. HOWE, A. Q. M.,
No. 194 Broadway.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.
TWO VALUABLE [illegible] DOCKS
FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,
And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—65 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.
The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 350 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.
The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.
On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.
The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1859, at an annual rent of $3,000 for the first five years, and $3,500 for the last five years.
BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LITERARY ENTERPRISE!
A party with from $5,000 to $10,000 wanted, to take the place of a retiring partner in the publishing of one of the most popular weekly periodicals in New-York. To any one with a literary taste, or active business habits, this offers an opportunity for embarking in such an enterprise rarely to be met with. None but principals need respond. Address O. P. Q., *Tribune* Office, New-York.

WEBBING LOOMS FOR SALE.
The fixtures, machinery and looms of a webbing manufactory, including spooler, quillers, bobbins, &c., are offered for sale. Part of the looms are new all iron frame, and in good order and ready to go into immediate operation, with a brisk demand for the goods. Inquire of C. M. WOODRUFF, Newark, N. J.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED TEA AND Coffee store, in a desirable location in this city, with steam engine, boiler, roaster and mills complete; will be sold cheap. Apply to CHARLES HENRY SMITH, No. 74 Wall-st.

$600 TO $800.—STORE TO LET AT TARRYTOWN and about the above amount of stock and fixtures for sale. A rare chance for a business man. For particulars, apply to E. P. MOORE, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A TAPE-WEAVING FACTORY, for making all kinds of skirt tape and banding, all in good going order, in rear of No. 163 West 27th-st., third story; going by power.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE Phœnix Sugar Refinery, of Brooklyn; is in complete working order. For particulars, inquire of
FRANCIS SKIDDY, No. 101 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMISES No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 58 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the dépôt, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 36 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

BUILDING PLOTS AND COTTAGES AT BERGEN.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 100 lots each, for sale; price $1,400 to $15,000. Also, building plots, from 2 to 30 city lots each; price $200 and upwards. Apply at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE and acre of ground; house two-story and attic, frame, filled in with brick and built in the best manner; situated in the most eligible part of the place. For terms, which are very easy, address Box No. 2,399 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT,—About 20 acres of good land, good house and barn, and other buildings; nine acres planted with corn and potatoes and other things, with stock and farming implements; rest of the land in good grass. Price $2,000—$500 down. Two hours' ride from the City. Apply to W. ROTH, No. 400 6th-av., or the owner, A. LAMBERT, Holbrook Station, Long Island.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM of 45 acres, within 21 miles of this City; has a nice house and most superb outbuildings; land under good cultivation; a very desirable place for a gentleman's family, or gardening purposes. Apply at the doctor's office, No. 60 White-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, residing at No. 43 East 23d-st., near Madison-av., will let two or three furnished rooms, with full or partial board.

BROOKLYN.—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 208 Henry-st., between State and Atlantic sts., near South and Wall-st. ferry.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS DESIRING pleasant rooms, with or without meals, in a good locality, will find them at No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. Hotel.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires board for himself and wife in a private family, up town. Address S., Box 1,957 Post-office, for six days.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL
NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY.
Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

BOARDING.—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family in the country by addressing E. H. N., Bloomfield Post-office, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family, in 28th-st., near 4th-av.; 13 rooms, with improvements, in perfect order. Apply to No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—ANY PARTY HAVING a furnished house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, can hear of a good tenant by addressing GEORGE WILLIS, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE from Sept. 15 next, by a small family; rent not over $100 per month. Address Box No. 97 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT rooms, on Smith-av., East New-York. Price $1,400, which may be paid for, $200 down and balance in small quarterly payments. Also, a brick cottage and 3 lots, $1,750, one block from Atlantic-av. cars. Easy payments. CHARLES R. MILLER, East New-York, or C. TRUAX, on the premises.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL [illegible]
THE WORLD NEVER SAW THE LIKE!
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport, Conn., the original
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
Has been petted by nearly all the Kings, Queens, Emperors and Potentates of the civilized world.
George Washington Nutt, of Manchester, N. H., known as
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
Claims to be the smallest man living. He, like Tom Thumb, is witty, pert and charmingly interesting; the pet of the ladies and children, and the admiration of all. Such a pair of charming and delightful wonders
THE WORLD NEVER SAW TOGETHER!
Mr. Barnum has, with the greatest difficulty, prevailed upon these GREAT-LITTLE MEN, this pair of miniature actors and performers, to meet in NOBLE [illegible] STRIFE, and publicly exhibit together in a
GRAND TRIAL OF MERIT AND SKILL!
Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
To the hero who proves the most talented and attractive.
They will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY AND EVENING, for two weeks, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7½ o'clock.
They will also be seen promenading about the Museum.
THEIR EXHIBITIONS
THEIR EXHIBITIONS
ARE WONDERFULLY EXCITING.
ARE WONDERFULLY EXCITING.
Consisting of every character, costume and performance which they are capable of producing, including Songs, Dances, Grecian Statues, Military Drills, Scotch, [illegible] Irish and Yankee costumes, Napoleon Bonaparte, [illegible] Dress, Villikens, Bobbin Around, Drunkard, [illegible] Drumming, Frederick the Great, Billy Barlow, [illegible] Hornpipe, &c., &c., &c. Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS will be exhibited.
THEIR RIVAL LITTLE COACHES AND PONIES
With elfin coachmen and footmen in livery will be seen near the Museum at 10½, 2½ and 5 o'clock daily.
A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY,
Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Kate Connor, Mr. J. E. Nagle, and Messrs. Haviland, Riley and Anderson, is also engaged to give THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, the elegant Commedietta entitled
THE WIDOW OF PALERMO.
Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at
ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.
Lessee and Manager..............WM. WHEATLEY.
The coolest theatre in New-York.
SECOND WEEK OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE.
YOUNG AMERICA,
THE WONDER OF THE AGE,
Received nightly with the most rapturous applause, will repeat his daring feat on the
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE EVERY EVENING.
TO-NIGHT, third night of
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
GABRIEL in his great part of the Clown.
YOUNG AMERICA as Harlequin.
To conclude with
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
A LA LEOTARD.........by.........YOUNG AMERICA.
The entertainments will commence with the farce of
WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
The coolest house and best entertainment in the City.
NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS.
GEORGE CHRISTY
and all his company appear nightly.
THURSDAY, Aug. 14, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of
DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM.
George Christy..........as..........Dulcimer [illegible]
The celebrated quartette—Reeve, Morland, Corvin and Bray. R. Sands, the greatest clog-dancer in the world.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE
SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.
THE GREEK FIRE FOUNTAIN.
Senorita CUBAS in a SPANISH DANCE.
THOMAS BAKER, and his ORCHESTRA,
In the "Palace Garden Polka."
COSTA THELEUR, M. DENIER, YOUNG MADIGAN.
&c., &c.
Wanted, 100 children for Cinderella.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
This superb collection of Paintings is again open for exhibition at the old Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. This is the finest Gallery of Paintings in the country. The pictures are all for sale. For any information in regard to price, terms, &c., address JAS. W. WARD,
Secretary Inst. Art, No. 548 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium whenever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

A SOPRANO SINGER—PUPIL OF MRS. SEGUIN, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a church choir. For further information apply to JARDINE & SON, Organ Factory, No 100 White-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For filling sunken lots on block bounded by Fortieth and Forty-first streets and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and for a sewer in Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on north side of Fortieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues; on west side of Eventh avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; on both sides of Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 8, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
August 6, 1862.
NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Croton water will be introduced into the New Grand Reservoir on TUESDAY, August 19, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
The public are respectfully invited to witness the consummation of this great work, without further notice.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A STEAM-ENGINE and boiler, new, or one that has been used but a short time, of about 12-horse power. Inquire of CHARLAS FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, from 10 to 12 M.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

An Important Order from Gen. Hillhouse.

A NEW ENROLLMENT TO BE MADE.

Counties to be Credited with the Portion of their Quota Raised Since July 2.

Special Regulations for New-York and Brooklyn.

WHO ARE EXEMPT, AND WHO ARE NOT.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The following General Order has just been issued by the Adjutant-General.

After reciting the order of the War Department, already published, it provides as follows:

In the event that the whole force called for from this State shall not have been raised by voluntary enlistments before the time when the arrangements for a draft shall have been perfected, the deficiency will be supplied in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing orders.

The following additional regulations for this State are hereby adopted:

First—In ascertaining the number of men to be drafted in the several counties, they will be charged with their quotas of the whole force to be raised, and credited with the aggregate number raised since July 2, 1862, both for the old regiments and the new, and the draft in each county will be for the difference. In order to equalize between towns, the Senatorial District Committees are directed to apportion any deficiency arising in the several counties of their respective districts amongst the towns, by ascertaining the proportion of each town of the quota of the county, and charging them with the difference between such proportion and the number actually raised in each. Having ascertained the deficiency of each town the Committee will make out a list of the same certified by their Secretary or Chairman, one copy of which will be filed in this office, and one with the Commissioner of such county, at least three days before a draft is made. No greater number of men will be drafted in any town than shall equal the deficiency of such town on its quota on the whole force to be raised. To enable the Commissioners to comply with this provision, they will cause to be written or printed on the ballots, in addition to the name, the town in which the person resides, and whenever the number of names drawn for any town shall exceed the quota for such town, they will reject all ballots drawn subsequently representing residents of such town.

Second—The Supervisors and Assessors of towns, excepting the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, for which special provision is hereinafter made, together with two citizens thereof, to be appointed by the Governor are hereby charged with the duty of causing an enrollment to be made of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in their respective towns, in accordance with the instructions therefor above ordered. For this purpose they are authorized and directed to examine the enrollment books hitherto filed in the offices of the Town and County Clerks, and to make such alterations thereto as shall render the lists complete—those for each town to be kept separate and distinct, and copies thereof to be filed in this office and in the offices of the Sheriffs of their respective counties. The attention of the enrolling officers is called to the fact that firemen who have not served their time are liable to be drafted under the provisions of this order. It is especially enjoined on all good citizens to be active and zealous in furnishing the enrolling officers with the names of all persons in their neighborhoods liable to military duty, and with all other information required of them in perfecting such enrollment, and enrolling officers are hereby ordered to report all cases in which such information is refused to the nearest Provost-Marshal, or to the Judge Advocate-General of the State, at New-York City.

Third—In the cities of New-York and Brooklyn the enrollment will be made under the direction of the Judge Advocate General of the State, who will appoint in each election district of the said cities one or more persons as enrolling officers. Such officers will proceed, under the direction of the Judge Advocate General, to enroll all the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, within their respective districts, in accordance with the regulations and instructions hereinbefore prescribed. Commissioners to superintend the drafting in said cities will be appointed by the Governor, two in the city of Brooklyn and four in the City of New-York, whose respective districts will be defined by the Judge-Advocate-General. A sufficient number of Surgeons will be appointed by the Governor in the said cities to make examination in cases of claims for exemption on account of physical disability.

In addition to the persons stated in the foregoing to be exempt from military duty, the following persons are exempt in this State:

All persons in the army or navy or volunteer force of the United States.
Ministers and preachers of the Gospel.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
Members and officers of the Legislature.
The Secretary of State.
Attorney-General.
Comptroller.
State Engineer and Surveyor.
State Treasurer.
And officers and clerks of the several Departments of the Government of this State, civil and military.
Judges of the several Courts.
Civil and Military Judges of the several Courts of this State.
Justices of the Peace.
Sheriffs.
County Clerks.
Coroners and Constables.
Persons being of the people called Shakers and Quakers.
Professors, Teachers and Students in the several Academies and Common Schools.
Persons honorably discharged from the Army and Navy of the United States.
Commissioned officers of the Militia of this State, who have been honorably discharged after service for the term prescribed by the then existing laws.
The present officers and members of the organized Militia of this State, who are liable to be specially drafted into the service with their respective organizations.
Every Collector of Canal Tolls, and the Clerks of each Collector, not exceeding two, having the Collector's certificate that they are employed by him.
And all Superintendents of Repairs, Lock Tenders, Inspectors of Boats and Weighmasters of the Canals of this State.
Captains or masters of canal-boats, actually engaged in navigating the State canals.
The keepers of every County or State prison, and all persons employed in such prison.
Idiots,
Lunatics,
Paupers,
Habitual drunkards,
And persons convicted of infamous crimes.

The persons above-enumerated shall be exempt from such draft, on sufficient evidence being produced before said Commissioner, or on his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, but without regard to any memorandum or note of exemption, now or hereafter made by the enrolling officer, or any of them, on such rolls.

The following places are hereby designated as the rendezvous for the drafted militia forces of this State, and Commandants for the same will be hereafter appointed:

PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

EAST NEW-YORK—ON LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

BUFFALO—For the Counties of Allegany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

After the persons drafted shall have assembled at the county seat of their respective counties, transportation will be furnished to the place of rendezvous by the Quartermaster, upon the requisition of the County Commissioners.

Seventh—In the organization of the several companies and regiments of the drafted militia, all commissioned officers will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, as now provided by sections 23 and 85 of the Militia Law of this State, except where organizations of the present uniformed militia are drafted, or shall volunteer, in which case they shall serve under their own officers, all vacancies existing to be filled by appointment by the Commander-in-Chief.

Eighth—It is to be understood that volunteers for three years or the war, will be accepted until the draft is [illegible] to the full quota of the several districts of the whole force to be raised in this State, and the bounties will be continued unless otherwise ordered.

As it will of necessity take some time to perfect the arrangements for a draft, it is earnestly desired by the Commander-in-Chief that the intermediate period shall be improved throughout the State in such a way as to make the aggregate number of volunteer enlistments as large as possible. To this end every aid and facility will be afforded by the military authorities of the State, and the success of a District in raising its full quota will do away with the necessity of a draft in such District altogether.

Such portion of the quota of one hundred and twenty thousand men called for from this State as shall be raised by voluntary enlistments before the draft is made, will be formed into regiments, except such number of companies as may be required to fill up regiments from this State now in the service. If a sufficient number of companies shall not volunteer for this purpose, the deficiency will be made up by assigning other companies, with their officers, from the number organized in the several Districts; provided, however, that no District shall be required to furnish a greater number of volunteers for the old regiments than its proportion of the whole number required.

Authorisations will be granted as heretofore on the recommendation of the District Committees up to the limit of the quotas of the several districts, the present camps being continued, and new commandants appointed when the regiments now organizing shall have been completed and placed in service.

Ninth.—The quotas of the several Counties and Districts, on the basis of the Census of 1860, are as follows:

RATIO FOR SIXTY THOUSAND MEN.

District.	County.	Quota for County.	Quota for Dis.
1st Seven	New-York	12,580	
	Kings	4,316	
	Queens	887	
	Suffolk	669	
	Richmond	394	18,846
8	Westchester	1,538	
	Putnam	216	
	Rockland	348	2,102
9	Orange	986	
	Sullivan	500	1,486
10	Ulster	1,180	
	Greene	494	1,674
11	Dutchess	1,004	
	Columbia	729	1,733
12	Rensselaer	1,335	
	Washington	710	2,045
13	Albany	1,762	1,762
14	Delaware	657	
	Schoharie	533	
	Schenectady	309	1,499
15	Montgomery	477	
	Fulton	373	
	Saratoga	800	
	Hamilton	47	1,697
16	Warren	330	
	Essex	436	
	Clinton	707	1,473
17	St. Lawrence	1,294	
	Franklin	477	1,771
18	Jefferson	1,080	
	Lewis	422	1,522
19	Oneida	1,627	1,627
20	Herkimer	627	
	Otsego	775	1,402
21	Oswego	1,714	1,714
22	Onondaga	1,402	1,402
23	Madison	673	
	Chenango	633	
	Cortland	407	1,713
24	Tompkins	486	
	Tioga	444	
	Broome	555	1,485
25	Wayne	738	
	Cayuga	862	1,600
26	Ontario	689	
	Yates	314	
	Seneca	435	1,438
27	Chemung	416	
	Schuyler	292	
	Steuben	1,032	1,740
28	Monroe	1,556	1,556
29	Niagara	780	
	Orleans	444	
	Genesee	498	1,722
30	Wyoming	494	
	Livingston	612	
	Alleghany	648	1,754
31	Erie	2,195	2,105
32	Chautauqua	903	
	Cattaraugus	679	1,582

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjt.-General.

ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Important Additional Regulations Regarding the Draft—It will Positively Commence on the First of September.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 14.

The following order has just been received by the Governor:

ORDERED—*First*—That after the 15th day of this month bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing, but not yet full.

Second—Volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time, incomplete regiments will be consolidated, and superfluous officers mustered out.

Third—Volunteers to fill up old regiments will be received and paid bounty and advance pay till the 1st day of September.

Fourth—The draft for three hundred thousand militia called for by the President will be made on Monday the 5th day of September, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. and continue from day to day, between the same hours, until completed.

Fifth—If the old regiments should not be filled up with volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth—Exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer, now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The following additional regulations for the enrollment of draft of the militia were issued to-day:

ORDERED—*Eighth*: That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and where practicable among the sub-divisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and sub-divisions of counties for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Though very little excitement is now displayed about the matter, recruiting goes steadily and encouragingly on. Men who have situations or are in business for themselves will, of course, put off the actual deed of enlistment until the last possible moment; but these are settling up their affairs in large numbers, and may be expected to come forward with alacrity before the week is over. The floating element which is to be found in a great city has been nearly absorbed, so far as New-York is concerned, and the chief portion of the enlistments made within the past few days are steady family men, who have a stake in the country, and who join the army from motives of duty and earnest patriotism. They will make the very best class of soldiers.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING-OFFICE.

The returns from this office show a constantly increasing influx of recruits for the regiments in the field. During the week nearly 600 volunteers for those regiments have been enrolled, this number not including any of those recruited for new regiments About 160 men have joined the Irish Brigade within two days. SICKLES' Brigade is getting along still better, while Duryee's Zouaves and the Seventy ninth Highlanders are ahead of all competitors. Forty-five men of the Sickles Brigade, 15 of the Irish Brigade and 21 of the Seventy-ninth have been paid the $10 extra bounty promised from the Produce Exchange. Capt. LARNED has enough to do in disbursing the Government bounties of which he has the charge, the whole of which are now given to each recruit directly he swears in.

MORE EXTRA BOUNTY.

The Twenty-first Ward Volunteer Association are making arrangements to pay $10 to every recruit who may enlist under their auspices. The office of the Association is at No. 388 Fourth-street. The Fifth Senatorial District Committee on Enlistments are [illegible] of volunteering into Col. [illegible] regiment, and for the purpose of paying to early recruits for that regiment the bounty which they joined too early to obtain.

RECRUITS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Some two hundred soldiers who have recovered from sickness or wounds were, yesterday, dispatched from the City to the seat of war. A great many lately enlisted recruits were also sent forward for regiments in the field; among others, over 200 belonging to the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments, now at Newbern.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

Though this regiment has not been kept very prominently before the public, it is getting along capitally. Its commander is Col. PETER MCDERMOTT, an officer who has seen service and obtained considerable popularity. There is a temporary hitch between the Colonel and the Senatorial District Committee, arising out of the nomination by the former of persons as Adjutant and Quartermaster who are distasteful to the Committee; but this difficulty will most likely be soon settled. The regiment has now about 150 men enrolled. Headquarters in Broadway, near Broome-street.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee, held yesterday in the City Hall, PETER COOPER, Esq., in the chair, the following letter from Gen. HALLECK was read:

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1862.

Professor A. E. Church, West Point:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d is just received. While in the West I gave a leave to every regular officer who could get a volunteer regiment. Heretofore, the policy here has been opposed to this. I have just given orders to the Adjutant-General to give every regular officer a leave who receives the commission of a Volunteer Colonel, and I am satified they can do more good at the head of a regiment than with a bare fragment of a company. Yours truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

A letter was received from Col. GURNEY, of the First National Guard, asking the aid of the Committee to enable him to complete his regiment. The subject, after discussion, was laid over, members of the Committee expressing the opinion that their efforts should be confined to raising men for regiments in the field. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Col. J. H. HOBART WARD's Ninety-eighth Regiment, and in favor of offering a bounty of $10 to all volunteers enlisting in the Sixth District. The Committee adjourned to next Monday.

THE MONITORS.

The success of the Monitors astonishes everybody. Capt. HOWLAND's company was filled in three days. A second company, to be commanded by Capt. GEO. W. COOPER, Finance Clerk of the Board of Education, was organized yesterday, and 29 names were enrolled. Premiums for opportunities to enroll in the first company were yesterday offered and refused. It is expected that the second company will be full this week. Headquarters, No. 308 Broadway.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Under the management of Col. NUGENT, ably assisted by the indefatigable Capt. LEDDY, of the Sixty-ninth, and other officers of the brigade, recruiting goes on famously at the head recruiting office, No. 398 Broadway. To-morrow it, doubtless, will be on the increase, for an additional gratuity or bounty of $10 per man was, yesterday, offered for the next fifty recruits by Messrs. AUSTIN, KELLY & Co., skirt manufacturers, No. 258 Canal-street. These gentlemen also kindly and generously promise to give employment to the families of such soldiers during their absence at the war, an offer which might be beneficially emulated. The correspondence on this subject will probably be published to-morrow. One hundred and fifty fully uniformed recruits for the brigade now await the State bounty and transportation to the army of GEN. MCCLELLAN, which, it is hoped, they will receive by noon to-morrow.

ARRESTING DESERTERS.

The Police continue to arrest numbers of deserters. All rewards are now paid by Col. HOWE on presentation of the receipt of the commanding officer of the station for the delivery of the refugees.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Several of the leading men of this city have been aroused from their Rip Van Winkle sleep, and have issued the following call for a war meeting:

KINGS COUNTY AROUSE!!!

The citizens of Kings County, wishing to avoid a draft and to encourage volunteering, are invited to meet at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 13, 1862, at 8 o'clock precisely, to consult and take measures as to the best means to accomplish the above results:

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH,	A. W. BENSON,
S. S. POWELL,	M. F. ODELL,
CONKLIN BRUSH,	JAS. HUMPHREY,
ISAAC VAN ANDEN,	ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL,
B. D. SILLIMAN,	PHILLIP S. CROOKE,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	JOHN H. FUNK,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	DEMAS STRONG,
D. D. WHITNEY,	—and many others.

Officer EVANS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested RICHARD GRAHAM, charged with having aided a deserter to escape from the custody of that officer while going to Governor's Island. The accused was taken before the Provost-Marshal to be disposed of under military law.

THE DRAFT—APPLICATIONS FOR PASSPORTS AT THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Applications continue to be made at the United States Marshal's office for passes to go to this and that place. To save further annoyance of this kind, the Marshal desires a repetition of the information, which has already been repeatedly published, that no passes are required for traveling to any part of the United States with the exception of California. Beyond these limits, which are large enough to satisfy any reasonable traveler, a passport will be required; if the applicant is a foreigner it can be obtained from the British Consul, and will be *viséd* by the United States Marshal to establish the fact whether the applicant is a citizen or not. A declaration of intention to become a citizen, even though the person has not been naturalized, will prevent his leaving the country. About thirty passports, issued by the British Consul, were *viséd* by the Marshal yesterday. It may be of interest to state that the Consul, yesterday, raised the price of passports from $2 to $3.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Twenty-six Rebel Prisoners Shot at Macon City—Twelve Others to Suffer a Similar Fate.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Quincy *Herald*, of the 11th inst., says that an officer of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who left Macon City, Mo., on Saturday morning, states that twenty-six rebel prisoners were shot at Macon City that morning, for breaking their parole. By the same authority, we learn that twelve other paroled rebel prisoners will probably suffer a similar fate this morning.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Surprise of the Guerrillas at Gallatin—Reported Skirmishing in the Vicinity of Bowling Green.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Col. MILLER, commanding this post, left for Gallatin last night with two regiments, and surprised a part of MORGAN's band, killing six, whereof three were officers—among whom was Capt. W. C. BRECKINRIDGE, (son of Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,) who joined JOHN MORGAN in his late raid upon Lexington. There was no loss on the National side.

There are various rumors, which cannot be verified to-night, of skirmishes in the vicinity of Bowling Green.

Academy of Music.

BENEFIT FOR THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, CORNER OF SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND ELEVENTH-AVENUE.

In conformity with an elaborate programme, the Academy of Music was beautifully decorated with flowers, gaily hung with flags and banners, and mythologically adorned with busts, statues and statuettes. The advertisement promised a feast of fat things in the floral, theatrical, poetical and musical veins, the proceeds pecuniary of which were to be given to the Union Home and School at the corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, where the children of our dead soldiers are tutored and maintained. A very fair audience gathered to witness the performances, which being almost entirely unprofessional, were interesting and instructive to the old and young.

The tableaux were more than good. Miss MARY AGNES CAMERON's recital of "O'Connor's Child" was received with hearty applause. Miss VICTORIA PIKELING's song, "Soldier's Tear," drew many another from the eyes of the audience, and everything was serene. The pecuniary result to the Home, we should think, would be quite a desirable one.

THE PRESIDENT AND COLONIZATION.

Interesting Interview with a Committee of Colored Men.

Speech of the President in Favor of Colonization.

The Experiment to be Tried in Central America.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

This afternoon the President of the United States gave audience to a Committee of colored men at the White House. They were introduced by Rev. J. MITCHELL, Commissioner of Emigration. E. M. THOMAS, the Chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation, to hear what the Executive had to say to them.

Having all been seated, the President, after a few preliminary observations, informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposition, for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause; and why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration. You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss; but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race suffer very greatly, many of them, by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason, at least, why we should be separated. You, here, are freemen, I suppose.

A VOICE—Yes, Sir.

The PRESIDENT—Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoys. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact, with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact about which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We look to our condition. Owing to the existence of the two races on this continent, I need not recount to you the effects upon white men, growing out of the institution of Slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition—the country engaged in war! our white men cutting one another's throats—none knowing how far it will extend—and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be war, although many men engaged on either side, do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of Slavery, and the colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence. It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are free men among you who, even if they could better their condition, are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those who, being slaves, could obtain their freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is that the free colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe that you can live in Washington, or elsewhere in the United States, the remainder of your life; perhaps more so than you can in any foreign country, and hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case But you ought to do something to help those who are not so fortunate as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you free colored people to remain with us. Now if you could give a start to the white people you would open a wide door for many to be made free. If we deal with those who are not free at the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded by Slavery, we have very poor material to start with. If intelligent colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that we have men at the beginning capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically oppressed. There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race you should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the American Revolutionary War sacrifices were made by men engaged in it, but they were cheered by the future. Gen. WASHINGTON himself endured greater physical hardships than if he had remained a British subject, yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefiting his race; something for the children of his neighbors, having none of his own.

The Colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old President of Liberia, ROBERTS, has just been with me the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between three and four hundred thousand people, or more than in some of our old States, such as Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of our newer States, and less than in some of our larger ones. They are not all American colonists, or their descendants. Something less than 12,000 have been sent thither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died, yet, like people elsewhere, their offspring outnumber those deceased. The question is, if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingness to do so is that some of you would rather remain within reach of the country of your nativity. I do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them. But still you are attached to them at all events. The place I am thinking about having for a colony is in Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia—not much more than one-fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days run by steamers. Unlike Liberia, it is on a great line of travel—it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land, thus being suited to your physical condition. The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic, or Carribbean Sea, to the Pacific Ocean, and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors among the first in the world. Again, there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A certain amount of coal is valuable in any country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment till they get ready to settle permanently in their homes. If you take colonists where there is no good landing, there is a bad show, and so where there is nothing to cultivate, and of which to make a farm. But if something is started so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise. To return—you have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in the country, including the coal mines. We have been mistaken all our lives if we do not know whites, as well as blacks, look to their self-interest. Unless among those deficient of intellect, everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here and everywhere. If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is, whether it cannot be made of advantage to you? You are intelligent, and know that success does not as much depend on external help as on self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provision made that you shall not be wronged. If you will engage in the enterprise, I will spend some of the money intrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government may lose the money, but we cannot succeed unless we try; but we think with care we can succeed. The political affairs in Central America are not in quite as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter; but it is true all the factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you should be the equals of the best. The practical thing I want to ascertain is, whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go, when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men with their wives and children, and "cut their own fodder," so to speak? Can I have fifty? If I could find twenty-five able-bodied men, with a mixture of women and children—good things in the family relation, I think—I could make a successful commencement. I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance—worthy of a month's study, of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you, then, to consider seriously, not pertaining to yourselves merely, nor for your race and ours for the present time, but as one of the things, if successfully managed, for the good of mankind—not confined to the present generation, but as—

"From age to age descends the lay
To millions yet to be,
Till far its echoes roll away
Into eternity."

The above is merely given as the substance of the President's remarks.

The Chairman of the delegation briefly replied that "they would hold a consultation and in a short time give an answer." The President said, "Take your full time—no hurry at all."

The delegation then withdrew.

DREADFUL DISASTER ON THE POTOMAC.

A Steamer with Sick and Wounded Soldiers on Board Run Into and Sunk.

ABOUT EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

There is news here of a horrible disaster to one of the vessels lately loaded with patients from the Peninsula hospitals. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer *George Peabody*, loaded with sick and wounded soldiers, was run into and sunk by the steamer *West Point*, opposite Acquia Creek.

There was great danger of losing the whole number on board, but it is stated that finally only eighty were lost.

LATER—PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

AQUIA CREEK, Va., Thursday, Aug. 14.

A collision occurred on the Potomac River, last night, off Ragged Point, between the steamers *Peabody* and *West Point*, involving the loss of seventy-three lives. The *West Point* was bound to this place from Newport's News, with convalescent troops of Gen. BURNSIDE's army. The *Peabody* brought the rescued soldiers and passengers to this point, and from Lieut.-Col. CHARLES SCOTT, of the Sixth New-Hampshire, who was on board of the ill-fated vessel, and in charge of the troops, I have obtained the following account of the affair:

We left Newport's News on Tuesday, the 11th inst., with 254 soldiers, four officers, three ladies and one child. At Fortress Monroe we took on 17 men, making in all 279 souls.

On Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., about 8 o'clock, off Ragged Point, on the Potomac, we were startled by a shock, and soon discovered that a collision had taken place between our steamer and another, named the *George Peabody*, bound down the river. The *West Point* began to leak very fast, and it was ascertained that she would sink in less than ten minutes. The *Peabody*, which had been partially disabled, could render no assistance, except with the small boats.

From other sources I learn valuable assistance was rendered by Capts. BIGGS and HALL, and their assistant quartermasters, of Gen. BURNSIDE's Army, who were passing in the steamer *John Farren* at the time, and by Acting-Master JOSLYN, of the gunboat *Reliance*. An unknown bark also rendered valuable assistance, and, by the combined efforts of all, two hundred and three persons were rescued.

The *West Point* went down in four fathoms of water, about one and a half miles from the Maryland shore, and nothing can now be seen of her but her smoke-stack, masts, and some wrenched up planks on her decks. All of her crew were saved except one fireman, named JOHN RUSSELL.

The brief period during which the *West Point* remained afloat after striking, and the consternation which prevailed, prevented the efforts to save all from being as successful as could be desired. Capt. DOYLE and Lieut. SCOTT were the last to leave the vessel. Without attributing the blame to either party I give you the statements on both sides.

The following is the statement of WM. F. KERWIN, Pilot of the *Peabody*. It is corroborated by Capt. TRAVERS, who was on deck at the time of the collision:

The steamship *George Peabody* left Aquia Creek, Aug. 13, for Fortress Monroe, at 4½ o'clock P. M. The steamer proceeded down the river, and when about off Ragged Point, and steering east by south, made an unknown steamer, which was the *West Point*, on our port bow. I gave one blow of our steam-whistle, which was answered in return by the steamer *West Point*. When the steamer neared I ported our wheel. The pilot, or whoever had charge of the steamer *West Point*, starboarded his wheel, and struck our bows on the port side, forward of our water wheel, at five minutes past 8 o'clock P. M.

The following is the statement of Capt. DOYLE, of the *West Point*:

J. E. G. DOYLE, master of the steamer *West Point*, certifies that between 8 and 9 o'clock P. M., of August 13, steering from Ragged Point to get soundings, about five miles above Lower Machodie, about west by south across the channel, heard a whistle blow once two points on the starboard bow. I immediately answered it, which signal means, "Keep to the right;" our lights all burning at the time, our green light being the only one that could be seen from the other steamer, with which collision occurred. I saw the boat coming down on us, immediately stopped the engine and backed the boat; the other boat apparently going full speed, her port guard and paddle box took our bow and stove it in, taking away about ten feet, leaving us in a sinking condition. I immediately hailed him to stay by, as we were in distress. He passed us, and I advised the pilot to beach the boat immediately, which order was complied with. My steamer headed for the Maryland shore, and sank in about four fathoms water. I did everything to avoid the collision, and used my utmost exertions to save all I could.

Through the kindness of Capt. BLAND, and Post-Quartermaster WEST, of this place, who kindly afforded me facilities for visiting the *Peabody*, I am enabled to send you the following partial list of the missing. The entire number missing is seventy-three, of whom a portion may be saved, as a number were picked up by small boats and schooners in the vicinity.

Wife and child of Maj. Dort, Sixth New-Hampshire.
Wife of Lieut.-Col. Scott, Sixth New-Hampshire.
Wife of Capt. Cummings, Co. C, Sixth N. H.
——Wayland, Co. H, Ninth New-York.
Sergeant Schans, Forty-sixth New-York.
Private J. B. McCutcheon, Co. I.
W. Fox, Co. F, 51st New-York.
Dr. Newell.
L. T. Chesserth.
Private Thos. Williams, Co. B, 48th Pennsylvania.
Sergeant-Major Jones Iredell.
Sergeant John Young.
Private Geo. Myers, Co. I.
Jas. Gurvins, Co. G, 51st Pennsylvania.
Privates [illegible], Co. D; John F. [illegible], Co. E, Thos. Brown, Co. [illegible], [illegible] Pennsylvania.
Privates Thomas [illegible], Co. A; Samuel Witherow, Co. F; John [illegible], Co. H; Charles Warren, Co. M; Jno. Jones, Co. M; Isaac Trump, Andrew Hannah, Robert Culbertson, Co. D; Franklin Pinterton, Thomas Armstrong, Josiah C. Gollner, Co. B One Hundredth Pennsylvania.
Privates C. E. Baker, Co. E; —— [illegible], Co. B; P. W. Cross, Co. K; Luther Cass, Samuel Plaisted, Co. A; Stephen Brooks, Co. B; Wm. Kimball, Co. C; D. H. C. Bryant, Co. I; Jno. Simonds, Oliver Young, Sergt. Geo. W. Derby, Co. F, Sixth New-Hampshire Volunteers.
Private Frank Wetzel, Co. A, 48th Pennsylvania.
Corporal Jno. F. Gardiner, Co. D; privates Lawrence Giglinn, Co. I; Jno. H. Dancoe, Co. F; Adam Walsh, Co. F; Jno. Faucett, Co. D; Jno. Styler, Co. E, 2d Maryland.
Privates Michael Sweeney, Co. I; Jno. Phalen, Co. A. Jas. Gallaher. Co. B; Patrick Collins, Co. F, P. O. B. Kitchen, Co. G, 28th Massachusetts.
Privates J. W. Myer, Co. K; Geo. Williams, Co. G; Geo. Klein, Geo. Kerriger, Co. C, 50th Penn.
Private Walter Kale, Co. K, 4th Rhode Island.
Private Geo. Hale, Co. I, 21st Massachusetts.
John Russell, fireman, steamer *West Point*.

TEN O'CLOCK P. M.

Two bodies, not identified, have been recovered and buried.

The captains of the two steamers have been put in charge of the Provost-Marshal here, and, on the recommendation of Quartermaster BIGGS, an investigation is now being had as to the parties to which the blame is to be attributed.

Another Prize at Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

The schooner *Aquilla*, of and from Charleston, S. C., bound to Nassau, N. P., laden with 310 bbls. spirits of turpentine, was captured on the night of the 3d inst., in attempting to run the blockade, by the United States gunboat *Huron*, which placed Mr. DELANO, Prize-Master, and six men on board, and brought her to Philadelphia this evening.

Arrest of the Editor of the Dubuque Herald.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 14.

D. A. MAHONEY, Editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald*, was arrested at an early hour this morning by the United States Marshal. Mr. MAHONEY is charged with discouraging enlistments.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES,
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal—Col. J. [illegible] Fessenden, Capt. Marchand, U. S. N., Lieut. [illegible] U. S. N., Mast. W. H. Morton, U. S. N., Miss [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. [illegible] ley and son, Miss R. I. C. Patten, Miss [illegible] Mary Jane Daxey, Capt. J. Shephard, Capt. [illegible] and servant, Col. Power. Col. Moore, Lieut. L. [illegible] Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Stewart. Lieut. Delmey, [illegible] Huggins, Lieut. Dunning and servant, Lieut. John [illegible] sor, Lieut. Wm. Charnly, Lieut. H. A. Marsh, Lieut. [illegible] P. Martin, Major, Diseon, H. B. Williams, John [illegible] Sermon, Mr. Barnard Mr. Proctor, Geo. Hutchinson, [illegible] John Smith, D. McGregor, Mr. Daw, Mr. Bryant [illegible] H. S. Sedgwick, D. F. Thorpe, G. H. Hull, Mr. [illegible] B. Lathrop, Dr. Bell and servant, W. R. Sturgis, [illegible] Gray, Dr. Moniton, Dr. J. C. Eastman, Fourth [illegible] Hampshire; F. Fuller. Mr. Courtland, J. W. Hill, [illegible] Ward, A. Merlett, J. W. Cohen, Wm. L. Kemp, Dr. J. [illegible] Greves, Mr. Lilly and two sons, Mr. Hargraves, [illegible] Walker, and 90 in the second cabin.

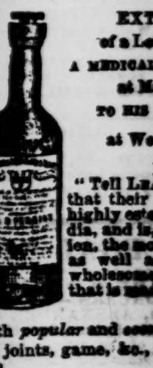
In bark Pacific, from Bermuda—W. E. Damon, A. [illegible] Brickmer, J. B. Parsons, R. Taylor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 10 | Sun sets.... 6 59 | Moon rises... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 11 14 | Gov. Island. 12 03 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.
For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.



EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor and *zest* is imparted.
For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.
READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $27 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
FRENCH FLANNEL
ARMY SHIRTS.
ALSO,
FINE PERFUMERY,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY LOTS FOR manufactures, stores or dwellings, is at Long Island City, late Hunter's Point, the terminus of the Long Island and Flushing Railroads. Ferryboats run regularly to James-slip and 34th-st., New-York. Inquire at the Land-office, second block from the ferry.
H. S. ANABLE, Agent.

AS COACHMAN, &c., LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, by man and wife, situations; the man as coachman or gardener; wife as cook, laundress or nurse; both thoroughly understand their business and have the best of reference from last employers. Address, for one day, L. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

BOYS WANTED.—TWO OR THREE ACTIVE boys wanted from 15 to 18 years of age. Inquire of HENRY A. DINGEE, Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place (Laurens-st.,) between Bleecker and Amity sts.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

An Important Order from Gen. Hillhouse.

A NEW ENROLLMENT TO BE MADE.

Counties to be Credited with the Portion of their Quota Raised Since July 2.

Special Regulations for New-York and Brooklyn.

WHO ARE EXEMPT, AND WHO ARE NOT.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The following General Order has just been issued by the Adjutant-General.

After reciting the order of the War Department, already published, it provides as follows:

In the event that the whole force called for from this State shall not have been raised by voluntary enlistments before the time when the arrangements for a draft shall have been perfected, the deficiency will be supplied in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing orders.

The following additional regulations for this State are hereby adopted:

First—In ascertaining the number of men to be drafted in the several counties, they will be charged with their quotas of the whole force to be raised, and credited with the aggregate number raised since July 2, 1862, both for the old regiments and the new, and the draft in each county will be for the difference. In order to equalize between towns, the Senatorial District Committees are directed to apportion any deficiency arising in the several counties of their respective districts amongst the towns, by ascertaining the proportion of each town of the quota of the county, and charging them with the difference between such proportion and the number actually raised in each. Having ascertained the deficiency of each town the Committee will make out a list of the same certified by their Secretary or Chairman, one copy of which will be filed in this office, and one with the Commissioner of such county, at least three days before a draft is made. No greater number of men will be drafted in any town than shall equal the deficiency of such town on its quota on the whole force to be raised. To enable the Commissioners to comply with this provision, they will cause to be written or printed on the ballots, in addition to the name [illegible] town in which the person resides, and whenever the number of names drawn for any town shall exceed the quota for such town, they will reject all ballots drawn subsequently representing residents of such town.

Second—The Supervisors and Assessors of towns, excepting the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, for [illegible]ial provision is hereinafter made, together with [illegible] citizens thereof, to be appointed by the Governor are hereby charged with the duty of causing an enrollment to be made of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in their respective towns, in accordance with the instructions therefor above ordered. For this purpose they are authorized and directed to examine the enrollment books hitherto filed in the offices of the Town and County Clerks, and to make such alterations thereto as shall render the lists complete—those for each town to be kept separate and distinct, and copies thereof to be filed in this office and in the offices of the Sheriffs of their respective counties. The attention of the enrolling officers is called to the fact that firemen who have not served their time are liable to be drafted under the provisions of this order. It is especially enjoined on all good citizens to be active and zealous in furnishing the enrolling officers with the names of all persons in their neighborhoods liable to military duty, and with all other information required of them in perfecting such enrollment, and enrolling officers are hereby ordered to report all cases in which such information is refused to the nearest Provost-Marshal, or to the Judge Advocate-General of the State, at New-York City.

Third—In the cities of New-York and Brooklyn the enrollment will be made under the direction of the Judge Advocate General of the State, who will appoint in each election district of the said cities one or more persons as enrolling officers. Such officers will proceed, under the direction of the Judge Advocate General, to enroll all the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, within their respective districts, in accordance with the regulations and instructions hereinbefore prescribed. Commissioners to superintend the drafting in said cities will be appointed by the Governor, two in the city of Brooklyn and four in the City of New-York, whose respective districts will be defined by the Judge-Advocate-General. A sufficient number of Surgeons will be appointed by the Governor in the said cities to make examination in cases of claims for exemption on account of physical disability.

In addition to the persons stated in the foregoing to be exempt from military duty, the following persons are exempt in this State:

All persons in the army or navy or volunteer force of the United States.
Ministers and preachers of the Gospel.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
Members and officers of the Legislature.
The Secretary of State.
Attorney-General.
Comptroller.
State Engineer and Surveyor.
State Treasurer.
And officers and clerks of the several Departments of the Government of this State, civil and military.
Judges of the several Courts.
Civil and Military Judges of the several Courts of this State.
Justices of the Peace.
Sheriffs.
County Clerks.
Coroners and Constables.
Persons being of the people called Shakers and Quakers.
Professors, Teachers and Students in the several Academies and Common Schools.
Persons honorably discharged from the Army and Navy of the United States.
Commissioned officers of the Militia of this State, who have been honorably discharged after service for the term prescribed by the then existing laws.
The present officers and members of the organized Militia of this State, who are liable to be specially drafted into the service with their respective organizations.
Every Collector of Canal Tolls, and the Clerks of each Collector, not exceeding two, having the Collector's certificate that they are employed by him.
And all Superintendents of Repairs, Lock Tenders, Inspectors of Boats and Weighmasters of the Canals of this State.
Captains or masters of canal-boats, actually engaged in navigating the State canals.
The keepers of every County or State prison, and all persons employed in such prison.
Idiots,
Lunatics,
Paupers,
Habitual drunkards,
And persons convicted of infamous crimes.

The persons above-enumerated shall be exempt from such draft; on sufficient evidence being produced before said Commissioner, or on his personal knowledge that said persons belong to any of the aforesaid classes, but without regard to any memorandum or note of exemption, now or hereafter made by the enrolling officer, or any of them, on such rolls.

The following places are hereby designated as the rendezvous for the drafted militia forces of this State, and Commandants for the same will be hereafter appointed:

PLATTSBURGH—For the Counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Warren, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

ALBANY—For the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess.

ELMIRA—For the Counties of Broome, Tioga, Oswego, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Chemung, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Madison and Yates.

EAST NEW-YORK—ON LONG ISLAND—For New-York City and County, and the Counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan.

BUFFALO—For the Counties of Allegany, Wyoming, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Genesee, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

After the persons drafted shall have assembled at the county seat of their respective counties, transportation will be furnished to the place of rendezvous by the Quartermaster, upon the requisition of the County Commissioners.

Seventh—In the organization of the several companies and regiments of the drafted militia, all commissioned officers will be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, as now provided by sections 23 and 85 of the Militia Law of this State, except where organizations of the present uniformed militia are drafted, or shall volunteer, in which case they shall serve under their own officers, all vacancies existing to be filled by appointment by the Commander-in-Chief.

Eighth—It is to be understood that volunteers for three years or the war, will be accepted until the draft is made up to the full quota of the several districts of the whole force to be raised in this State, and the bounties will be continued unless otherwise ordered.

As it will of necessity take some time to perfect the arrangements for a draft, it is earnestly desired by the Commander-in-Chief that the intermediate period shall be improved throughout the State in such a way as to make the aggregate number of volunteer enlistments as large as possible. To this end every aid and facility will be afforded by the military authorities of the State, and the success of a District in raising its full quota will do away with the necessity of a draft in such District altogether.

Such portion of the quota of one hundred and twenty thousand men called for from this State as shall be raised by voluntary enlistments before the draft is made, will be formed into regiments, except such number of companies as may be required to fill up regiments from this State now in the service. If a sufficient number of companies shall not volunteer for this purpose, the deficiency will be made up by assigning other companies, with their officers, from the number organized in the several Districts; provided, however, that no District shall be required to furnish a greater number of volunteers for the old regiments than its proportion of the whole number required.

Authorizations will be granted as heretofore on the recommendation of the District Committees up to the limit of the quotas of the several districts, the present camps being continued, and new commandants appointed when the regiments now organizing shall have been completed and placed in service.

Ninth.—The quotas of the several Counties and Districts, on the basis of the Census of 1860, are as follows:

RATIO FOR SIXTY THOUSAND MEN.

District.	County.	Quota for County.	Quota for Dis.
1st Seven	New-York	12,580	
	Kings	4,316	
	Queens	887	
	Suffolk	669	
	Richmond	394	18,846
8	Westchester	1,538	
	Putnam	216	
	Rockland	348	2,102
9	Orange	986	
	Sullivan	500	1,486
10	Ulster	1,180	
	Greene	494	1,674
11	Dutchess	1,004	
	Columbia	729	1,733
12	Rensselaer	1,335	
	Washington	710	2,045
13	Albany	1,762	1,762
14	Delaware	657	
	Schoharie	533	
	Schenectady	309	1,499
15	Montgomery	477	
	Fulton	373	
	Saratoga	800	
	Hamilton	47	1,697
16	Warren	330	
	Essex	436	
	Clinton	707	1,473
17	St. Lawrence	1,294	
	Franklin	477	1,771
18	Jefferson	1,080	
	Lewis	422	1,522
19	Oneida	1,627	1,627
20	Herkimer	627	
	Otsego	775	1,402
21	Oswego	1,714	1,714
22	Onondaga	1,402	1,402
23	Madison	673	
	Chenango	633	
	Cortland	407	1,713
24	Tompkins	486	
	Tioga	444	
	Broome	555	1,485
25	Wayne	738	
	Cayuga	862	1,000
26	Ontario	689	
	Yates	314	
	Seneca	435	1,438
27	Chemung	416	
	Schuyler	292	
	Steuben	1,032	1,740
28	Monroe	1,556	1,556
29	Niagara	780	
	Orleans	444	
	Genesee	498	1,722
30	Wyoming	494	
	Livingston	612	
	Alleghany	648	1,754
31	Erie	2,195	2,105
32	Chautauqua	903	
	Cattaraugus	679	1,582

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjt.-General.

ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Important Additional Regulations Regarding the Draft—It will Positively Commence on the First of September.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Aug. 14.

The following order has just been received by the Governor:

ORDERED—*First*—That after the 15th day of this month bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing, but not yet full.

Second—Volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time, incomplete regiments will be consolidated, and superfluous officers mustered out.

Third—Volunteers to fill up old regiments will be received and paid bounty and advance pay till the 1st day of September.

Fourth—The draft for three hundred thousand militia called for by the President will be made on Monday the 5th day of September, between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. and continue from day to day, between the same hours, until completed.

Fifth—If the old regiments should not be filled up with volunteers before the first day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth—Exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer, now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The following additional regulations for the enrollment of draft of the militia were issued today:

ORDERED—*Eighth*: That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and where practicable among the sub-divisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties and sub-divisions of counties for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

PROGRESS OF ENLISTMENTS.

Though very little excitement is now displayed about the matter, recruiting goes steadily and encouragingly on. Men who have situations or are in business for themselves will, of course, put off the actual deed of enlistment until the last possible moment; but these are settling up their affairs in large numbers, and may be expected to come forward with alacrity before the week is over. The floating element which is to be found in a great city has been nearly absorbed, so far as New-York is concerned, and the chief portion of the enlistments made within the past few days are steady family men, who have a stake in the country, and who join the army from motives of duty and earnest patriotism. They will make the very best class of soldiers.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING-OFFICE.

The returns from this office show a constantly increasing influx of recruits for the regiments in the field. During the week nearly 600 volunteers for those regiments have been enrolled, this number not including any of those recruited for new regiments. About 160 men have joined the Irish Brigade within two days. SICKLES' Brigade is getting along still better, while Duryee's Zouaves and the Seventy ninth Highlanders are ahead of all competitors. Forty-five men of the Sickles Brigade, 15 of the Irish Brigade and 21 of the Seventy-ninth have been paid the $10 extra bounty promised from the Produce Exchange. Capt. LARNED has enough to do in disbursing the Government bounties of which he has the charge, the whole of which are now given to each recruit directly he swears in.

MORE EXTRA BOUNTY.

The Twenty-first Ward Volunteer Association are making arrangements to pay $10 to every recruit who may enlist under their auspices. The office of the Association is at No. 388 Fourth-street. The Fifth Senatorial District Committee on Enlistments, are raising money rapidly for the promotion of volunteering into Col. ELIAS PEISSNER's regiment, and for the purpose of paying to early recruits for that regiment the bounty which they joined too early to obtain.

RECRUITS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Some two hundred soldiers who have recovered from sickness or wounds were, yesterday, dispatched from the City to the seat of war. A great many lately enlisted recruits were also sent forward for regiments in the field; among others, over 200 belonging to the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments, now at Newbern.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

Though this regiment has not been kept very prominently before the public, it is getting along capitally. Its commander is Col. PETER MCDERMOTT, an officer who has seen service and obtained considerable popularity. There is a temporary hitch between the Colonel and the Senatorial District Committee, arising out of the nomination by the former of persons as Adjutant and Quartermaster who are distasteful to the Committee; but this difficulty will most likely be soon settled. The regiment has now about 150 men enrolled. Headquarters in Broadway, near Broome-street.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Sixth Senatorial District Committee, held yesterday in the City Hall, PETER COOPER, Esq., in the chair, the following letter from Gen. HALLECK was read:

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1862.

Professor A. E. Church, West Point:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d is just received. While in the West I gave a leave to every regular officer who could get a volunteer regiment. Heretofore, the policy here has been opposed to this. I have just given orders to the Adjutant-General to give every regular officer a leave who receives the commission of a Volunteer Colonel, and I am satified they can do more good at the head of a regiment than with a bare fragment of a company. Yours truly,

H. W. HALLECK.

A letter was received from Col. GURNEY, of the First National Guard, asking the aid of the Committee to enable him to complete his regiment. The subject, after discussion, was laid over, members of the Committee expressing the opinion that their efforts should be confined to raising men for regiments in the field. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Col. J. H. HOBART WARD's Ninety-eighth Regiment, and in favor of offering a bounty of $10 to all volunteers enlisting in the Sixth District. The Committee adjourned to next Monday.

THE MONITORS.

The success of the Monitors astonishes everybody. Capt. HOWLAND's company was filled in three days. A second company, to be commanded by Capt. GEO. W. COOPER, Finance Clerk of the Board of Education, was organized yesterday, and 29 names were enrolled. Premiums for opportunities to enroll in the first company were yesterday offered and refused. It is expected that the second company will be full this week. Headquarters, No. 308 Broadway.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Under the management of Col. NUGENT, ably assisted by the indefatigable Capt. LEDDY, of the Sixty-ninth, and other officers of the brigade, recruiting goes on famously at the head recruiting office, No. 398 Broadway. To-morrow it, doubtless, will be on the increase, for an additional gratuity or bounty of $10 per man was, yesterday, offered for the next fifty recruits by Messrs. AUSTIN, KELLY & Co., skirt manufacturers, No. 258 Canal-street. These gentlemen also kindly and generously promise to give employment to the families of such soldiers during their absence at the war, an offer which might be beneficially emulated. The correspondence on this subject will probably be published to-morrow. One hundred and fifty fully uniformed recruits for the brigade now await the State bounty and transportation to the army of GEN. MCCLELLAN, which, it is hoped, they will receive by noon to-morrow.

ARRESTING DESERTERS.

The Police continue to arrest numbers of deserters. All rewards are now paid by Col. HOWE on presentation of the receipt of the commanding officer of the station for the delivery of the refugees.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Several of the leading men of this city have been aroused from their Rip Van Winkle sleep, and have issued the following call for a war meeting:

KINGS COUNTY AROUSE!!!

The citizens of Kings County, wishing to avoid a draft and to encourage volunteering, are invited to meet at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 13, 1862, at 8 o'clock precisely, to consult and take measures as to the best means to accomplish the above results:

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH,
S. S. POWELL,
CONKLIN BRUSH,
ISAAC VAN ANDEN,
B. D. SILLIMAN,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,
D. D. WHITNEY,
A. W. BENSON,
M. F. ODELL,
JAS. HUMPHREY,
ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL,
PHILLIP S. CROOKE,
JOHN H. FUNK,
DEMAS STRONG,
—and many others.

Officer EVANS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested RICHARD GRAHAM, charged with having aided a deserter to escape from the custody of that officer while going to Governor's Island. The accused was taken before the Provost-Marshal to be disposed of under military law.

THE DRAFT—APPLICATIONS FOR PASSPORTS AT THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Applications continue to be made at the United States Marshal's office for passes to go to this and that place. To save further annoyance of this kind, the Marshal desires a repetition of the information, which has already been repeatedly published, that no passes are required for traveling to any part of the United States with the exception of California. Beyond these limits, which are large enough to satisfy any reasonable traveler, a passport will be required; if the applicant is a foreigner it can be obtained from the British Consul, and will be *visêd* by the United States Marshal to establish the fact whether the applicant is a citizen or not. A declaration of intention to become a citizen, even though the person has not been naturalized, will prevent his leaving the country. About thirty passports, issued by the British Consul, were *visêd* by the Marshal yesterday. It may be of interest to state that the Consul, yesterday, raised the price of passports from $2 to $3.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

At a meeting of this Committee, held at the City Hall, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the distinguished services of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, (Scott Life Guard,) Col. WARD, in the battles in Virginia, an earnest appeal be made to the liberal citizens of New-York to contribute means for recruiting that regiment to its proper standard; and that the Committee for this District will receive and apply funds for that purpose. The Committee will also apply means placed at their disposal in aid of other regiments, whenever so requested by the donors.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chairman.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Secretary.

RENSSELAER COUNTY AROUSED.

ENLISTMENTS GOING ON RAPIDLY—NO NEED OF DRAFTING.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 14.

Capt. WM DIMOND, of Stephentown, a highly-respectable farmer, left that place with his company, numbering eighty men, yesterday morning, to join the Rensselaer County Regiment, quartered near this City. Twenty-eight men, principally farmers sons, were added to the company on its march of eighteen miles to this city, making 108 in all.

The Rensselaer County Regiment already numbers 800 men, and will be fully completed by to-morrow.

Enlistments are going on with the greatest rapidity. The people everywhere are aroused, and there will be no necessity of drafting.

The regiments from this city will be composed entirely of brawny, healthy men.

The Rensselaer County Regiment is one of the finest body of troops ever recruited anywhere.

THE ONANDAGA COUNTY REGIMENT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Third Onandaga Regiment is full, having enlisted 1,062 men, of whom about 800 have been mustered into the service, and the remainder are being mustered as rapidly as possible.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Aug. 14.

Gov. CURTIN's mission to Washington has proved entirely successful, as the additional regulation order, No. 8, for the enrollment and draft of militia, which has just been received, will show.

Gen. WOOL and several of his aids are here, rendering valuable assistance in the formation of regiments. One regiment leaves Lancaster to-morrow morning, fully armed and equipped, for the seat of war. Several other regiments also leave here to-morrow, and from present appearances, Pennsylvania will have fifteen regiments in the field within a week. Others are rapidly forming.

THE PRESIDENT AND COLONIZATION.

Interesting Interview with a Committee of Colored Men.

Speech of the President in Favor of Colonization.

The Experiment to be Tried in Central America.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

This afternoon the President of the United States gave audience to a Committee of colored men at the White House. They were introduced by Rev. J. MITCHELL, Commissioner of Emigration. E. M. THOMAS, the Chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation, to hear what the Executive had to say to them.

Having all been seated, the President, after a few preliminary observations, informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposition, for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause; and why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration. You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss; but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think. Your race suffer very greatly, many of them, by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason, at least, why we should be separated. You, here, are freemen, I suppose.

A VOICE—Yes, Sir.

The PRESIDENT—Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoys. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you. I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact, with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact about which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We look to our condition. Owing to the existence of the two races on this continent, I need not recount to you the effects upon white men, growing out of the institution of Slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition—the country engaged in war! our white men cutting one another's throats—none knowing how far it will extend—and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be war, although many men engaged on either side, do not care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of Slavery, and the colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence. It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are free men among you who, even if they could better their condition, are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those who, being slaves, could obtain their freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is that the free colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe that you can live in Washington, or elsewhere in the United States, the remainder of your life; perhaps more so than you can in any foreign country, and hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is (I speak in no unkind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case But you ought to do something to help those who are not so fortunate as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you free colored people to remain with us. Now if you could give a start to the white people you would open a wide door for many to be made free. If we deal with those who are not free at the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded by Slavery, we have very poor material to start with. If intelligent colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that we have men at the beginning capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically oppressed. There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race you should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usages of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the American Revolutionary War sacrifices were made by men engaged in it, but they were cheered by the future. Gen. WASHINGTON himself endured greater physical hardships than if he had remained a British subject, yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefiting his race; something for the children of his neighbors, having none of his own.

The Colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old President of Liberia, ROBERTS, has just been with me the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between three and four hundred thousand people, or more than in some of our old States, such as Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of our newer States, and less than in some of our larger ones. They are not all American colonists, or their descendants. Something less than 12,000 have been sent thither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died, yet, like people elsewhere, their offspring outnumber those deceased. The question is, if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingness to do so is that some of you would rather remain within reach of the country of your nativity. I do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them. But still you are attached to them at all events. The place I am thinking about having for a colony is in Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia—not much more than one-fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days run by steamers. Unlike Liberia, it is on a great line of travel—it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land, thus being suited to your physical condition. The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic, or Carribbean Sea, to the Pacific Ocean, and this particular place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors among the first in the world. Again, there is evidence of very rich coal mines. A certain amount of coal is valuable in any country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment till they get ready to settle permanently in their homes. If you take colonists where there is no good landing, there is a bad show, and so where there is nothing to cultivate, and of which to make a farm. But if something is started so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise. To return—you have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen who have an interest in the country, including the coal mines. We have been mistaken all our lives if we do not know whites, as well as blacks, look to their self-interest. Unless among those deficient of intellect, everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here and elsewhere. If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is, whether it cannot be made of advantage to you? You are intelligent, and know that success does not as much depend on external help as on self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance. I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provision made that you shall not be wronged. If you will engage in the enterprise, I will spend some of the money intrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government may lose the money, but we cannot succeed unless we try; but we think with care we can succeed. The political affairs in Central America are not in quite as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter; but it is true all the factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavor to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you should be the equals of the best. The practical thing I want to ascertain is, whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go, when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men with their wives and children, and "cut their own fodder," so to speak? Can I have fifty? If I could find twenty-five able-bodied men, with a mixture of women and children—good things in the family relation, I think—I could make a successful commencement. I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance—worthy of a month's study, of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you, then, to consider seriously, not pertaining to yourselves merely, nor for your race and ours for the present time, but as one of the things, if successfully managed, for the good of mankind—not confined to the present generation, but as—

> "From age to age descends the lay
> To millions yet to be,
> Till far its echoes roll away
> Into eternity."

The above is merely given as the substance of the President's remarks.

The Chairman of the delegation briefly replied that "they would hold a consultation and in a short time give an answer." The President said, "Take your full time—no hurry at all."

The delegation then withdrew.

DREADFUL DISASTER ON THE POTOMAC.

A Steamer with Sick and Wounded Soldiers on Board Run Into and Sunk.

ABOUT EIGHTY LIVES LOST.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 14.

There is news here of a horrible disaster to one of the vessels lately loaded with patients from the Peninsula hospitals. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer *George Peabody*, loaded with sick and wounded soldiers, was run into and sunk by the steamer *West Point*, opposite Acquia Creek.

There was great danger of losing the whole number on board, but it is stated that finally only eighty were lost.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Twenty-six Rebel Prisoners Shot at Macon City—Twelve Others to Suffer a Similar Fate.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The Quincy *Herald*, of the 11th inst., says that an officer of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who left Macon City, Mo., on Saturday morning, states that twenty-six rebel prisoners were shot at Macon City that morning, for breaking their parole. By the same authority, we learn that twelve other paroled rebel prisoners will probably suffer a similar fate this morning.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Surprise of the Guerrillas at Gallatin—Reported Skirmishing in the Vicinity of Bowling Green.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Col. MILLER, commanding this post, left for Gallatin last night with two regiments, and surprised a part of MORGAN's band, killing six, whereof three were officers—among whom was Capt. W. C. BRECKINRIDGE, (son of Dr. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,) who joined JOHN MORGAN in his late raid upon Lexington. There was no loss on the National side.

There are various rumors, which cannot be verified to-night, of skirmishes in the vicinity of Bowling Green.

Academy of Music.

BENEFIT FOR THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, CORNER OF SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND ELEVENTH-AVENUE.

In conformity with an elaborate programme, the Academy of Music was beautifully decorated with flowers, gaily hung with flags and banners, and mythologically adorned with busts, statues and statuettes. The advertisement promised a feast of fat things in the floral, theatrical, poetical and musical veins, the proceeds pecuniary of which were to be given to the Union Home and School at the corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, where the children of our dead soldiers are tutored and maintained. A very fair audience gathered to witness the performances, which being almost entirely unprofessional, were interesting and instructive to the old and young.

The tableaux were more than good. Miss MARY AGNES CAMERON's recital of "O'Connor's Child" was received with hearty applause. Miss VICTORIA PIKELING's song, "Soldier's Tear," drew many another from the eyes of the audience, and everything was serene. The pecuniary result to the Home, we should think, would be quite a desirable one.

Another Prize at Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the Merchants' Exchange and News Room.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

The schooner *Aquilla*, of and from Charleston, S. C., bound to Nassau, N. P., laden with 310 bbls. spirits of turpentine, was captured on the night of the 3d inst., in attempting to run the blockade, by the United States gunboat *Huron*, which placed Mr. DELANO, Prize-Master, and six men on board, and brought her to Philadelphia this evening.

Arrest of the Editor of the Dubuque Herald.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 14.

D. A. MAHONEY, Editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald*, was arrested at an early hour this morning by the United States Marshal. Mr. MAHONEY is charged with discouraging enlistments.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal.—Col. J. D. Fessenden, Capt. Marchand, U. S. N., Lieut. Foster, U. S. N., Mast W. H. Morton, U. S. N., Miss [illegible] Winsor, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. [illegible] ley and son, Miss R. L. C. Patten, Miss E. [illegible] Miss Mary Jane Daxey, Capt. J. Shephard, Capt. [illegible] and servant, Col. Power, Col. Moore, Lieut. L. [illegible] Lieut. Wright, Lieut. Stewart, Lieut. Dolney [illegible] Huggins, Lieut. Dunning and servant, Lieut. Jo[illegible] sor, Lieut. Wm. Charnly, Lieut. H. A. Marsh, Lieut. P. Martin, Major. Discon, H. B. Williams, John Sermon, Mr. Barnard Mr. Proctor, Geo. Hutchinson, John Smith, D. McGregor, Mr. Daw, Mr. Bryant and son, H. S. Sedgwick, D. F. Thorpe, G. H. Hull, Mr. Frazer, J. B. Lathrop, Dr. Bell and servant, W. R. Sturgis, Charles Gray, Dr. Moulton, Dr. J. C. Eastman, Fourth New-Hampshire; F. Fuller, Mr. Courtland, J. W. Hill, Hy. Ward, A. Merlett, J. W. Cohen, Wm. L. Kemp, Dr. J. P. Greves, Mr. Lilly and two sons, Mr. Hargrawe, E. H. Walker, and 90 in the second cabin.

In bark Pacific, from Bermuda—W. E. Damon, A. S. Brickmer, J. B. Parsons, R. Taylor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 10 | Sun sets.... 6 59 | Moon rises.... 9 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 11 14 | Gov. Island 12 03 | Hell Gate.... 1 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... THURSDAY, Aug. 14.

Cleared.

Ships E. C. Scranton, Magna, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Thomas Nye, Jenkins, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; De Witt Clinton, Mosher, Liverpool, Trask, Dearborn & Co.

Bark Victor Emanuel, (Ital.,) Papero, Cork, P. Seymour Kenney.

Brig C. H. Lampson, (Br.,) Thompson, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.

Schooners Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport, master; Adelia Kelly, Nickerson, Boston, A. Howes; Minerva, Brooks, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; Aurelia P. Howe, Lockwood, New-Orleans, B. F. Small & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Port Royal Aug. 10, to U. S. Quartermaster. Towed to this City steamship Crusader, for repairs.

U. S. steamer Crusader, Charles H. Cushman, Lieut. commanding, Port Royal Aug. 10. Came to this port for repairs.

Ship Richard Mitchell, (of New-Bedford,) Allen, Buenos Ayres June 23, with hides to G. Savery. June 25, lat. 36 32 S., lon. 54 20 W., saw ship B. Aymar, from Buenos Ayres June 22, for New-York. July 10, Trinidad bearing W., saw an English propeller, ship-rigged; appeared to be a troop ship.

Ship J. Montgomery, (of Boston,) Hamilton, Marseilles July 4, passed the Rock 12th, with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had light westerly winds from the Banks.

Ship L'Industrie, (Swed.,) Olson, Cardiff 49 ds., with coal to John G. Dale.

Ship Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool July 13, with mdse. and 277 passengers to Tapscott & Co.

Ship Genitore, (Aust.,) Suttard, Cardiff 47 ds., with coal to Holmbe & Co.

Bark Paviza, (Aust.,) Suttora, London 55 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Hero, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Doudey, Cork 34 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Norma, (Norw.,) Bugge, Hull, Eng., 50 ds., with coal to Barclay & Livingston. Had variable winds all the passage.

Bark Morning Light, (of Boston,) Snelling, Elizabethport, with coal.

Brig Greyhound, Clark, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Letitia Ann, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Cole, Lingan, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Lorano, (of Boston,) Wade, Remedios Aug. 2, with sugar to Galway, Casade & Teller.

Brig Pius 9th, (Pruss.,) Kuster, Aberdovey, Eng., 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Louise, (Pruss.,) Barteis, Swansea 50 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Morning Star, (Br., of Halifax,) De Rham, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to R. Belloni.

Brig Quango, (Br., of Sydney, C. B.,) Brown, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Richard Irvin & Co.

Schr. Trident, (of South Thomaston,) Vianello, Cienfuegos July 26, in ballast to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brigs R. H. Hapleily and Nathan Means, for New-York. July 28, off the Isle of Pines, was boarded by an English war steamer, cruising. 5th inst., off Gun Key light, passed an American sloop-of-war, bound S.; 6th inst., lat. 28 10, lon. 79 20, spoke schr. Francis Bennett, from Cienfuegos for New-York; 11th inst., off Cape Hatteras, saw a large ship, with double topsail-yards, in tow of a steamboat, strg. S. W. The steamboat was square-rigged forward, and sails set.

Schr. Ann, Preble, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport, with coal for Taunton.

WIND—Sunset, S. and fresh.

Spoken, &c.

Benj. Willis—schr., hence, bound S., Aug. 2, lat. 29 32, lon. 66 58.

Meridian—ship, hence, exchanged signals with, July 31, lat. 42 24, lon. 51 40.

Ocean Express—ship, hence for San Francisco, was seen, July 14, lat. 11 S., lon. 32 21.

Rhien—ship, strg. E., exchanged signals with, July 27, lat. 41, lon. 41 5.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, June 23, ships Pacific, for Boston, ldg.; Pyramid, for New-York; Ophelia, for Antwerp, ready; Messenger, for do., ldg.; James Nesmith, do. do.; Beverly, for Liverpool; Nicholas Curven, ldg.; Rachel, discharging; brigs La Grange, for Antwerp; Helron, for New-York; schrs. Sidney Price, for New-York; Gem, for Liverpool.

At Bermuda, Aug. 7, whaling bark Spartan, of Provincetown, with 100 bbls. oil, all well; schr. M. L. Wedmore, for Port Royal next day. The Br. brig Devonshire, for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previously.

At Remedios, Aug. 2, brig Harriet, for Boston in 10 ds.; schr. M. Sewall, for New-York in 5 ds.

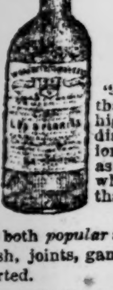
MISCELLANEOUS.

A PURE TOBACCO.
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
GOODWIN'S
PURE
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.
FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.



EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good as shirts as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
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